

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Mutiny at Vellore.—Christians in Malabar.—Roman Catholic Chapel.—

Temple of Jaggernaut; and Tax on Pilgrims.

Missionaries in Bengal.—Interior Government.—Company's Investment.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,

12 May 1813.



## LIST OF PAPERS

Presented to The Honourable House of Commons, pursuant to Orders,  
dated 13<sup>th</sup>—28<sup>th</sup>—and 29<sup>th</sup> April—and 4<sup>th</sup> May 1813.

### — No. 1. —

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 28<sup>th</sup> April 1813, requiring, “ Copy of Letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor and Council of *Fort St. George*, dated “ 23<sup>d</sup> January 1805 ” - - - - - page 1.

### — No. 2. —

Copy of LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor and Council of *Fort St. George*, dated 29<sup>th</sup> May 1807 - *ibid.*

### — No. 3. —

Copy of LETTER from the Commander in Chief of the Forces under the Presidency of *Fort St. George* to the Governor and Council of that Presidency, dated 24<sup>th</sup> November 1807; with the Proceedings of the Government thereupon - - - - - page 10.

### — No. 4. —

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### — No. 5. —

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### — No. 6. —

Copy of the RESOLUTIONS of the *Bengal* Government, granting permission for the erection of a ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL near *Calcutta*, and an abatement of Jumma for the Land on which it is to be built - page 13.

### — No. 7. —

Copies of such PROCEEDINGS of the *Bengal* Government respecting the Temple of JAGGERNAUT in *Orissa*, as have been the subject of Correspondence between that Government and the Court of Directors of the East India Company; together with Copies of the said Correspondence, and Minutes of any other Proceedings of the Court of Directors relative to the said Temple of Jaggernaut - - - - - page 15.



— No. 8. —

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Copy of a LETTER from *George Holford*, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Affairs of *India*, to the Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> of August 1808 ; returning Draft, N<sup>o</sup> 167, on the subject of the Proceedings in *Bengal* respecting the MISSIONARIES, with the Draft of an additional Paragraph ; together with the said Draft, N<sup>o</sup> 167. - - - - - page 88.

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East India House,  
12<sup>th</sup> May 1813.

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— No. 1. —

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 28th April 1813; requiring, " Copy of LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor and Council of *Fort St. George*, dated 23d January 1805."

THE 16th Paragraph of the Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of *Fort St. George*, dated the 23d January 1805; which, it is presumed, is the Document required by this Order, was presented to the House on the 30th April 1813, in return to an Order, dated the 14th of that month.

Examiner's Office, East India House,  
the 12th May 1813.

— No. 2. —

Copy of LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor and Council of *Fort St. George*, dated 29th May 1807.

(Political Department.)

Our Governor in Council at *Fort St. George*.

Par. 1. ACCORDING to the intention intimated in our Dispatch of the 15th April 1807, of which a transcript will be herewith forwarded, we now proceed to communicate to you the opinions and the measures which have been suggested to us by a full consideration of the late unfortunate mutiny at Vellore, the transactions connected with it, and the conduct of our servants and others chiefly concerned in them.

2. Our attention has been, in the first place, directed to the disastrous event itself, which has made the deepest impression on our minds. It presents a feature new in our Indian history. Never before has there been any example of the Native troops rising upon the European, barbarously attacking them when defenceless and asleep, and massacring them in cold blood; nor have the European soldiery ever before been under the necessity of employing their arms against the Sepoys, in any such act of signal retribution as was imperatively called for in this unhappy instance. Never upon any occasion before have we seen the Native troops enter into schemes of rebellion and revolt, and pursuing the most treasonable designs against our Government, by the most base and ferocious cruelty towards those to whom they owed and were accustomed to shew submission and respect. The causes of so extraordinary a proceeding have naturally become the subject of our most anxious enquiry; and the collection of evidence which you have transmitted for informing our judgment, as well as your own relations and opinions, and the sentiments of the Government General, concerning the whole of this important business, have been maturely considered. These voluminous materials, which contain a great body of concordant facts, exhibit also some diversities of opinion; but they lead on the whole to the same general conclusions, that the immediate cause of discontent among the Sepoys was the introduction of certain innovations in their dress, which were offensive, and, as they held, degrading to them; and that the captive sons of the late Tippoo Sultaun, with their adherents and abettors, took occasion, from the dissatisfaction of the Sepoys, to instigate them to insurrection and revolt, with the view of effecting their own liberation, and the restoration of the Mahomedan power in that quarter. Concerning the degree of efficacy which is to be ascribed to each of these causes separately, and the order in which they operated in producing the atrocious result, the opinions to which we have alluded do not perfectly agree. From all the evidence before us we can entertain no doubt, that these were the principal causes, whatever proportion of the effect may be assignable to each, and they will severally require



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require some observations from us. But there are other points of enquiry to which our minds are naturally led in considering these causes, and concerning which the documents before us afford little or no light.

3. We are at a loss to understand how any of our servants, those especially in the first stations of the civil and military departments, and the officers acting immediately under them, could be so little alive as they appear to have been, to the feelings of the natives in whatever concerns their casts, and the delicacy of hazarding, without some object of great and undeniable importance, disputes with any class of them, especially with the Sepoys of our army, upon points of this nature on which their jealousy is so great, and their resistance, when they only think, though erroneously, their cast affected, is so determined. To have proceeded with a measure which compromised the authority of Government on the one hand, or risked the disobedience of the Sepoys on the other, seems to argue a want of that prudence and discernment so requisite in administering the government of a numerous and peculiar people.

4. The total absence of suspicion and vigilance apparent among all ranks of Europeans at Vellore, respecting the character and conduct of the captive princes, the accumulation of their followers, and their intercourses with our Sepoys, are also things altogether unaccountable to us. The choice of a fortress in the heart of the Carnatic, for the residence of the family and adherents of Tippoo, on which more will be said hereafter, was indeed an unhappy one; but that it should not be remembered, Mahomedans of rank, fallen from greatness into such a situation, would be prone to form schemes of liberation; that none of the symptoms of hostile disposition and design, which were visible before the massacre, should have attracted the least notice of any one of our people; that, in a word, the spirit of supineness should be such as to exclude all attention to the only native individual who had the fidelity to reveal the conspiracy; all these circumstances excite our astonishment. The materials which are before us discover not only the desperate extremes to which a concurrence of violent impulses had transported a part of the native troops, but a general state of estrangement between them, including their native officers and the European officers, against whom they even seem to have entertained sentiments of hatred; and it is a very strong presumptive evidence of the existence of this sentiment, that not one Sepoy or native officer, with the exception of the solitary instance already mentioned, made the least disclosure of the terrible danger that awaited the Europeans. This is so utterly unlike that attachment which we had always understood to subsist between the European officers and their Sepoys, that we cannot but be anxiously desirous to know by what means so unhappy a change has been produced.

5. The conduct of the country people in and about Vellore, who were the frequent witnesses of the treasonable intrigues which were going forward, and must have known they were designed to end in the carnage of all the Europeans, yet never conveyed the least intimation to them of the mine that was preparing for them, is another striking feature in this affair. If their entire silence proceeded from any cause besides the fear, and the indifference to the interests of others, natural to them, as seems most probable, it is a subject which deserves very serious investigation and attention.

6. The appearance of so many extraordinary circumstances does, we must confess, in our opinion, reflect upon the Government under which they occurred; and it excites in us an anxiety lest there should have been any thing in the disposition of the people at large which countenanced the dissaffection manifested by the Sepoys.

7. The state of public opinion, though it cannot be taken as the standard by which measures of state shall be uniformly regulated, will always be a subject of enquiry and regard in every wise Government, and we trust it will receive a due share of consideration from you.

8. Waving at present the farther prosecution of the general observations which this subject suggests, we shall now direct our attention to the details mediately or immediately connected with the business of Vellore, which will afford us an opportunity of giving our sentiments upon the two principal causes to which the origin and progress of that unhappy affair are ascribed.

9. Under all the circumstances that have been stated respecting the issuing of the General Orders of the 13th March 1806, which are said to consist of 150 folio sheets of Regimental Orders, about drills, discipline, and dress, it is not our intention to attach any great responsibility to the Government on account of those orders; but a responsibility does rest somewhere, for not pointing out to the Government, the articles that were new in them, respecting the marks of cast, &c. which afterwards received a construction that rendered them very obnoxious to the Sepoys. And we cannot help remarking, that a lesson is here furnished of the great expediency of withholding the sanction of Government to any regulation proposed from inferior departments, until the matter of it is clearly ascertained and understood.

10. With respect to the new turban, it does appear, that at an early period, considerable agitation existed among the native troops on that account; and on your Consultation of the 4th July 1806, we find recorded, a letter from the Commander in Chief of the 29th June, expressing his anxiety and embarrassment on the subject of it, and requesting the advice of your Government for his guidance; stating among other things, that he had the strongest reason to suppose, that almost universal objection had arisen against it, that the firm dislike to it did not abate, and that the frequent occurrence of severity may produce, though it might be remote, bad consequences. After so pointed a representation from the Commander in Chief, and considering the sudden and violent effects to be apprehended from the



the slightest appearance of a violation of prejudices, deemed sacred among the natives of India (of which your Government ought to have been fully aware;) it is greatly to be lamented, that Lord William Bentinck should, instead of enquiring into the nature and extent of the objections made by the Sepoys to the turban, have ordered a sample of it for the use of the fencible corps under his personal command, and that zeal for the preservation of discipline, did not upon that occasion yield to the prejudices of the native troops, instead of producing a determination to enforce the turban. We are aware, that this determination was accompanied with a proposition to the Commander in Chief, to publish a G. O. framed for the purpose of removing the objections to the turban, and disclaiming all intention of infringing upon the religious prejudices of the Sepoys; and we are very much surprized, that he appears to have been so totally uninformed of the state of the army under his command, as to have thought even that proceeding unnecessary. We cannot, however, avoid expressing our opinion, that the reference made by him on that occasion, should have awakened more of your attention than it appears to have done, and should have induced you, without delay, to have made the fullest enquiry into all matters connected with the subject.

11. By your proceedings subsequent to the fatal catastrophe at Vellore, there is some reason to believe, that an unanimous opinion, on the 4th July, respecting the enforcement of the turban, did not prevail. The Governor, in his Minute of the 15th July, has very candidly explained the grounds of his former opinion respecting the turban, and the reasons which induced him entirely to change that opinion. He has also stated the material fact, of which he had such just reason to complain, that the introduction of other obnoxious orders into the code of military regulations, had only come to his knowledge since the recent reference from the Commander in Chief. Mr. Petrie, in his Minute of the 14th July, has observed, that on the reference alluded to, he felt a disposition to have conceded, as a boon to prejudice, what we might hereafter be compelled to yield to force and violence; and that he does not believe that ten Sepoys in the whole army would, at that time, have imputed the relinquishment of the turban to any cause that wounded the authority of Government, or of the Commander in Chief. It is the more to be regretted, that this was not the opinion of the Council held the 4th July, from what has been stated respecting the dissatisfaction of the troops forming the subsidiary force at Hyderabad, at the introduction of the new turban. The Resident at that station, as appears by his letter of the 14th August 1806, had not the slightest doubt that there were persons in the fort and city ready to assist in a general insurrection, connected with the same horrid circumstances as were exhibited at Vellore; and in his letter of the 22d of that month, it is observed, that the effect of the General Order published by the Commanding Officer, Colonel Montresor, revoking the turban, was almost instantaneous, and that it prevented a mutiny, by restoring confidence to the bulk of the native troops, and removing the delusion under which they laboured. It is not improbable, notwithstanding the intrigues and machinations of the Mysore princes and their adherents, which no doubt had been at work previously to the introduction of the turban, that a similar line of conduct might have operated in quieting the minds of the troops at Vellore, and in preventing the fatal mutiny which succeeded in that fortress; at least, the Sepoys would have had no plea to urge in excuse for their enormities.

12. We cannot quit this part of the subject, without expressing our regret and dissatisfaction, that Mr. Petrie did not, on the 4th July, explicitly record that opinion which he states himself, in a subsequent Minute of the 14th July, to have then declared. We entirely agree with him, that the subject should have been considered more as a question of political importance, than as one partially relating to the details of discipline; and if such was his opinion on the 4th July, he certainly would have acted very properly and consistently with his duty in recording it, and by not doing so, a greater degree of responsibility for the measure then adopted rests with him.

13. We must here express our entire approbation of the conduct of Lieutenant Sydenham, the Resident at Hyderabad, and Colonel Montresor, the Commanding Officer of the subsidiary force at that station, for the promptitude with which they acted in taking upon themselves the responsibility of revoking, by their own authority, the order respecting the turban, and suspending that relative to ear-rings and marks on the face, and by which timely interference tranquillity appears to have been immediately restored among those troops.

14. The Commander in Chief, in his letter of the 29th June, has observed, that the order relative to the turban originated from the advice and under the superintendence of Colonel Agnew, the Adjutant General, and Major Pierce, the Deputy Adjutant General. But it is impossible for us to consider the Commander in Chief as exonerated from responsibility on that account. He is answerable in his own person for every order issued in his name, and under his authority, whoever may be his advisers. We likewise consider him responsible for the code of military orders and regulations issued under the authority of Government on the 13th March 1806. The circumstances under which those orders were issued, have fixed the responsibility upon him in a particular manner, for all such as were not distinctly pointed out to Government; among which was, Par. 10 of the 11th Section, containing the order relative to the marks of cast, whiskers, &c. Whatever relates to the dress and appearance of the troops, and the discipline of the army, was clearly within the province of the Commander in Chief. This opinion is corroborated by the Deputy Adjutant General, who has observed that the order in question was omitted to be noticed to Government, because the Commander in Chief was supposed to be vested with the power of regulating the discipline and details of the army, which included dress, appearance, &c. On its being subsequently proposed by the Government, that no alteration whatever in the dress



dress of the soldier, or in the external marks and fashion of his cast, should in future take place without their previous sanction (a measure which has received our entire approbation) the Commander in Chief observed, "that he resigns with pleasure the *hitherto prerogative* "with respect to dress;" thereby charging himself with the responsibility of the former orders in that respect. Although the order respecting the marks is said to have existed to a certain extent for many years, yet it does not seem to have been followed up but in particular corps; and the publication of it in March 1806 appears to have given some dissatisfaction to the Sepoys, particularly at Hyderabad.

15. Among the effects which we have to lament, as resulting from those injudicious orders respecting the dress of the native troops, and the introduction of the turban, are the suspicions generated in the minds of the Sepoys, of an intention on the part of our Government to compel them to become Christians. In the whole course of our administration of the Indian territories, it has been our known and declared principle to maintain a perfect toleration of the various religious systems which prevailed in it; to protect the followers of each, in the undisturbed enjoyment of their several opinions and usages, and neither to interfere with them ourselves, nor to suffer them to be molested by others. Holding this principle still, as we had lately occasion to state to you in our public letter of the 23d January 1805, and never having had the least reason to believe that it was not strictly followed up by our Governments abroad, it has been to us both a matter of surprize and of great concern to find, that a contrary idea has obtained any footing among the native troops, and we have been solicitous to discover the commencement and progress of so injurious a notion.

16. Although it is stated by one evidence before the Vellore Commission, that the oath of secrecy taken by the Sepoys, was administered as early as the time when the new dress of waistcoats and stocks came out, yet from the general tenor of the voluminous mass of information before us, it appears that the first distinct expression of disgust and apprehension, on the part of the native troops, was after the promulgation of the order for using the new turban. To the Mahomedan Sepoys, who alone appear to have strongly objected to this article, it had the resemblance of a hat; the wear of it, they said, would assimilate them to Europeans; would, in consequence, vitiate their cast; and the next step would be, to force them to become Christians. The prohibition of marks of cast on parade, which applied more particularly to Hindoos, and the prescription of an uniform fashion for the beard, which applied to both sects, served to corroborate the idea, that these changes were preparatory to the greater one of reducing them in all things to a conformity to Europeans; and before we proceed further we cannot help remarking, that at this early stage there seems to have been room for a safe accommodation, without compromising the authority of Government or the discipline of the army. When it was found that the Sepoys discovered great reluctance to the adoption of these novelties, the important question to be solved was, not whether the use of the turban was indeed inconsistent with the purity of casts, or whether the prohibition of marks and whiskers was sanctioned by any former practice; neither was it enough that the Mahomedan priest and Hindoo bramin, who were consulted, both admitted, that there was in the turban or in those other articles nothing contrary to their casts; but the matter of enquiry should have been, whether the Sepoys, ignorant and bigoted as they might be, were really persuaded that the usages imposed upon them did trench upon their casts; because, if they were, no compliance was to be expected from them, whatever might be the sacrifice; and if this enquiry, which might have been made in different modes, had given you reason to suppose what the Sepoys affirmed, that their conformity would have determined persons of the same cast no longer to associate with them, the impositions being of no real importance in themselves, might have been given up without discredit, and a new proof would have been afforded by Government of its tenderness to religious scruples: occasion, too fatally improved, would thus also have been taken away from the sons and numerous followers of Tippoo, who, as is common with people of their description in the East, however fallen, probably cherished some hope of future revolution. Those sentiments, by which they were themselves actuated, they would naturally endeavour to infuse into the minds of other natives within the sphere of their intercourse: they appear to have been early assiduous to attach our Sepoys to them, those especially of their own faith; and it is observable, that almost all the first conspirators, and all the determined opponents of the turban, the main instrument of mischief, were Mahomedans. "All the Hindoos and Pariahs," it is said, "agreed to wear the topee (or hat, that is, the turban) but the Moormen determined not to wear it." "They made no complaints," say the Vellore Commissioners, "relative to the prohibition of the cast marks, till Tippoo's people began to insinuate that they were to be made Christians." As soon even as the jackets and stocks were introduced, it is stated, that persons in the interest of the princes began to poison the minds of the Sepoys; but from the moment the turban was brought forward, the adherents of the Mysore family, of whom Vellore was full, set themselves to inflame the prejudices of the Sepoys. "Unexampled pains were taken," according to the Commander in Chief, "to instil jealousies into the Sepoys, as to encroachment upon religion, cast, dress, &c." "By the most insidious and wicked arts and machinations," says Mr. Petrie, "the families and adherents of the late Tippoo Sultan worked upon the native mind, and too successfully endeavoured to persuade the Sepoys, that the most ordinary and simple distinctions in their military dress were types and indications of Christianity; for example, the turban was termed a drummer's cap, or the hat of the Christian; the turncrew, which is attached to the fore-part of the uniform, was converted into the figure of the cross; and the most odious epithets were employed



“ employed to inflame those prejudices which have, in the history of mankind, produced the most bloody and fatal effects.” Some appearances of attention to religious duties among our own people were construed into an evidence of design against other religions, and even the beneficent practice of vaccination, introduced with so much success into India, was represented to be intended to advance Christianity. At length, by these means, as Lord William Bentinck observes, “ a general sentiment obtained among all ranks, that we meant by force to convert the Sepoys to Christianity.” Nor did slander stop there; for it was reported and believed at Hyderabad, in which every misrepresentation appears to have been circulated with the same industry as at Vellore, that the Europeans were about to make a human sacrifice of a native, and to massacre the native troops; “ that a hundred bodies, without heads, were lying along the banks of the Morse River, and that the Europeans had built a church, which it required a sacrifice of human heads to sanctify; that they would be ordered to massacre all the natives, excepting those who should erect the sign of the cross on the doors of their dwellings, with several other reports equally monstrous.”

17. From the evidence before us, it is abundantly plain that these extravagancies did not proceed solely from religious zeal, but were fomented by political views of the family of Tippoo, in which their adherents and our Mahomedan Sepoys at Vellore were embarked; and this conclusion is strongly confirmed by certain facts which the Commander in Chief has stated, namely, that the battalions in the Northern Circars, in the Ceded Districts, in Mysore, Malabar, Canara and the Southern Division, manifested no dislike at the turban; that, on the contrary, some of them manifested a decided partiality in its favour; and one desired to wear it after the mutiny and the orders of repeal, to mark their detestation of the massacre. As it was neither solely the introduction of innovations in the dress of the Sepoys, nor in any degree a design on the part of our Government to impose Christianity upon them, that produced the mutiny, so we think it, in different views, important that these facts should be fully apparent, and on this head the following observations, by authorities on the spot, are entitled to attention.

“ The extravagant and absurd purposes,” says the Commander in Chief, “ which were connected with the introduction of the turban, in the apprehension of the troops who executed or meditated insurrection, affords another proof that causes extrinsic from the peculiar circumstances of the turban excited the disaffection which prevailed among them. If there is an idea remote from all apparent probability, and remote from every direct cause of its being suggested to the minds of the people, the intention on the part of Government, of converting them to Christianity by force, is of that description. In no situation has so much toleration, and such an unlimited freedom of religious opinions and ceremonials been displayed, as under the British Government in India; and in no situation have so few measures been pursued by British subjects for the conversion of the people to the religion which we profess. No Englishmen have hitherto been employed on this duty in the provinces of the Peninsula; and from the almost total absence of religious establishments in the interior of the country, from the habits of life prevalent among military men, it is a melancholy truth, that so unfrequent are the religious observances of officers doing duty with battalions, that the Sepoys have not, until very lately, discovered the nature of the religion professed by the English.” It is the observation of your Government, that “ there can be no question, a confederacy which involved the essential interests of the British Government in India was formed under the name and immediate sanction of the sons of the late Tippoo Sultaun;” and some of our own Sepoys talked insultingly of “ the termination of the English empire, as at hand.”

18. Although, whenever a ferment on the score of religion prevails in a state, it requires to be treated with great prudence and care, yet a distinction ought certainly to be made between that which arises solely from religious feelings, however misguided, and that which is exerted in whole or in part to serve the wicked designs of ambition and revolution. To persons who aim only at the secure enjoyment of their own religious system, it may be very practicable to afford satisfaction; but those whose object is the destruction of a Government through the medium of clamour about religion, which is the case of the Mysore family, and a very numerous body of Mahomedans in our territories, who raised and kept up the cry of a plot in our Government to force Christianity upon the native troops, no assurances on the score of religion can satisfy, because their object is to traduce and defame; and even the best intended assuatives may be perverted, by them, into new matter for prejudice to work upon. Nevertheless, aware that there is no principle of action in the human mind so strong as that which may be produced by religious feeling, and far more concerned at the deceptions which have been practised, than surprized that the sensation of those who were led to believe their religion in danger, whether Mahomedans or Hindoos, who are both known to be exceedingly tenacious of the faith they profess, should have been violent in their effects, we are anxious to remove whatever apprehension may have been impressed upon the minds of the natives, that it is intended to use any compulsory means to induce them to renounce their own faith and to embrace Christianity. When we afforded our countenance and sanction to the missionaries who have from time to time proceeded to India for the purpose of propagating the Christian religion, it was far from being in our contemplation to add the influence of our authority to any attempts they might make; for, on the contrary, we were perfectly aware that the progress of real conversion would be gradual and slow, arising more from a conviction of the purity of the principles of our religion itself, and from the pious example of its teachers, than from any undue influence, or from the exertions of authority, which are never to be resorted to in such cases.

19. We are therefore well pleased that you have, in two distinct publications to the



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army, declared that Government will afford every just protection to the native troops, in the exercise of their religious rites and the observance of their established usages, and an inviolable regard to their religious principles and customs; and if, after these repeated declarations, you shall think it to be further expedient, we authorize and direct you to cause it to be publicly announced at all our military stations, and at the stations of the several subsidiary corps, that the Company at home approve these declarations, and distinctly disavow any intention contrary to them, and have strictly forbidden the adoption of any regulation innovating on the ancient customs and religious habits of the native troops, or in the use of particular marks and articles of dress appertaining to their casts; that they have declared their determination to adhere to this line of conduct, and have directed the immediate revocation of every existing order and regulation that may be supposed to have a tendency to counteract this intention. If, however, the state of the public mind in India, at the time of the receipt of this dispatch, particularly among the Sepoys, shall be such as to render so public a declaration of our sentiments unnecessary or inexpedient, or should you be of opinion, that such a public declaration may occasion the revival of a subject, which, we trust, has been laid at rest, we authorize you to suspend the publication altogether; but, in that case, and, indeed, in any case, we most earnestly enjoin you to regulate your future conduct towards the natives of India, particularly towards the army, upon the principles we have here laid down, and from which our Governments in India ought never to depart. Should such a declaration, as is here suggested, be deemed necessary, it will afford you an opportunity, if you think it advisable, of stating, in the body of the declaration, the many privileges and advantages enjoyed by the Sepoys in the Company's service, over that of any of the native powers; such as,

1st. The Company's stores being thrown open to them, at reduced rates, when the price of rice exceeds a certain rate in the public markets.

2dly. The great indulgence which they experience, both in garrison and in the field.

3dly. The protection and succour afforded to them and their families, in times of famine and scarcity.

4thly. The practice of taking their sons into the Company's service after they have passed the age of eleven years, and allowing them half the monthly pay received by their father.

5thly. The supplying their families with certificates when the army takes the field, which enables them to receive a portion of the pay of their relatives and connections, for their support.

6thly. The great attention paid to their comforts on shipboard, when called upon to proceed on distant foreign service by sea.

7thly. The munificence and liberality which the Company have often shewn to the family of the native soldier, who dies in the field, either by wounds or sickness; and, lastly,

8thly. The native commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, when worn out in the service, either invalided or pensioned, according to the circumstances of his case.

20. The rapid decline of the Mussulman power, by the conquest of Mysore and the cession of the Carnatic, will undoubtedly account for the discontent of numbers of the Mahomedans, of whom a part may have entered into our army; and all those may, naturally enough, be supposed to have been desirous of communicating to others the sentiments of alienation from our Government they themselves felt. Whether other political causes, or any recent internal regulations, have contributed to augment that dissatisfaction in the country, and what are the proper means to allay any feelings of this kind that exist, may deserve your serious enquiry. Without going further into general considerations of this nature at present, and contemplating only the origin, causes, and issue of the mutiny and revolt at Vellore, as they are to be collected from the various documents you have transmitted to us, we think it scarcely possible they can fail to produce an impression, that, as we have already noticed, a latent design of mischief was in existence previous to the insurrection, which had for its object the restoration of the Mussulman power; and the commotions in that fortress and at Hyderabad, nearly at the same point of time, though they may possibly have happened without any concert, certainly seem to indicate an association of design, and co-operation of measures, to effect that purpose. The nefarious designs entertained on the part of the princes and their adherents, may have arisen, in part, out of the circumstance of fixing their residence so near to the scene of their former grandeur; to the splendid accommodation provided for them, unsuitable in every respect to their reduced situation; to the large allowances which were generously, though perhaps incautiously, assigned for their maintenance, by which they were furnished with the means of corruption; to the number of their retainers which accompanied them from Mysore, and from the too great indulgence which was shewn to them during their residence in the fortress of Vellore, which afforded them opportunities of intriguing and plotting for their own purposes, unsuspected by those whose duty it was to have observed a more vigilant line of conduct towards them. It appears that not less than 3,000 Mysorians have settled at Vellore and its vicinity, since the residence of the princes; that the number of their servants and adherents in the Pettah amounted to about 1800; and that the general population of the place had increased in the proportion of 5 or 6,000, exclusive of the Mysoreans, some hundreds of whom were without any visible means of subsistence. The disturbance in the 23d native regiment was supposed to have been in part



part occasioned by there being in it so many Poligars, Collieries, and men from the southward, from Pandalamchourchy and Tinnevely. In the case of any grievance, real or pretended, the minds of such might have been easily worked upon, under the impression of the strong measures which our Government had from time to time adopted towards their former chiefs and masters. There likewise may be reason to suppose, that so many distinct authorities having been established at Vellore, viz. the Commanding Officer, vested with the discipline of the troops, the Collector, charged with the police of the Pettah, and the Paymaster of Stipends, with the custody of the princes and their relatives, may have considerably relaxed the necessary vigilance which probably prevailed under the original system, when the military Commanding Officer was vested with the charge of the princes, the command of the troops, and the police of the place, and contributed to the success of those machinations which had so unfortunate a termination.

21. Having now adverted to those topics connected with the mutiny at Vellore which are of a more general nature, or involve the conduct of our Government in relation to that unhappy affair, we shall, before proceeding to other particular points, briefly express the view we have taken of that conduct.

22. It seems to us, that the Government, considered generally, did not exercise the discernment and vigilance which all the circumstances of the time required.

23. Besides the application of this observation to Sir J. Cradock in particular, the injudicious regulations enforced under his authority, the remarkable degree in which he was unacquainted with the state of his own army just at the eve of an insurrection, when he thought all was calm, and the unpopularity, which it is too justly to be apprehended the fatal issue of the whole would entail upon him, rendered it, in our opinion, impossible, whatever regret we felt on the occasion, to continue him in the command of the army.

24. With respect to Lord William Bentinck, of the uprightness of his intentions, and his regard for our service, we have no doubt, and we have had pleasure in expressing our satisfaction with different measures of his Government: but others, which we felt ourselves obliged, in the course of the last year to disapprove, impaired our confidence in him; and, after weighing all the considerations connected with the business of Vellore, we felt ourselves unable longer to continue that confidence to him which it is so necessary for a person holding his situation to possess.

25. It would have been very desirable if a full and faithful report had been made to us of the conduct of the officers, in their several capacities, who were invested with the charge of Vellore, and of the custody of the princes; and we very much approve of the enquiry which you have ordered to be instituted, as to the general propriety of the regulations adopted by Lieutenant Colonel Marriott, Paymaster of the Vellore Stipends; and how far the want of vigilance, of personal attention, or proper arrangement, might appear to make him responsible for the insurrection of that place.

26. Having made these cursory remarks respecting the situation of the Mysore princes, you will naturally be prepared to receive our entire approbation of your determination for removing them to Bengal, and of the manner in which that determination has been carried into execution. We concur in opinion with you, that, from the Vellore proceedings, no immediate guilt is chargeable to any of the princes, excepting Moiz-ud-Deen and Mohen-ud-Deen; the former of whom, in particular, appears deeply implicated, if not in the formation of the treacherous plot which took place at Vellore, at least in the abetment and encouragement thereof.

27. To find ourselves mistaken in the supposition we have formed of a co-operation between the insurgents at Vellore and the disaffected at Hyderabad, will be a source of very great satisfaction to us; but though the spirited exertions of Colonel Gillespie and his brave troops, and the removal of the Mysore princes to Bengal, may for a time have suspended the further operations in aid of such a design, it behoves our Indian Governments to be most watchful in discovering, and most vigorous in their measures for preventing, the effects of any further machinations on the part of those who may have contemplated the overthrow of the British authority, and the restoration of the Mahomedan Government.

28. After having fully and explicitly stated our sentiments on the respect to be paid to the prejudices and usages of the natives, you will conclude, of course, that the opinion of the Governor General in Council, contained in their letter to you of the 1st August 1806, relative to the alarming consequences which the orders concerning the dress of the Sepoys were calculated to produce, meets with our approbation. We therefore, upon the grounds stated by them, entirely approve of the revocation of the obnoxious orders.

29. Upon the occasion of writing the above letter, the Government General very properly suggested the expediency of issuing supplementary orders among the officers of the native army, signifying, that the native troops were to be at liberty to resume their distinctive marks, their ornaments, and their mode of wearing their beards and whiskers, without the slightest control. The General Orders issued by your Government on the 24th September 1806, in consequence of this suggestion, appear well calculated to quiet the minds of the native soldiery, and seem to embrace every article of grievance of which they had previously complained. The attachment which the Sepoys have hitherto in general manifested to the Company's service demands such attention at our hands; not as a matter of concession, yielded through compulsion, but of natural right, in return for unshaken fidelity on their parts. At the same time, no sacrifice should be made which will affect the ordinary discipline of the army, and for the preservation of which punishment ought invariably to follow every transgression of legitimate orders, or any act of insubordination. The Sepoy must be sensible of the superior advantages which he enjoys in our service (as enumerated in a preceding paragraph)



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paragraph) and we hope, notwithstanding the artifices which have been too successful upon the late occasion to induce him to swerve from his allegiance, we may still confide in his attachment, so long as he shall be well treated, and have no just cause of complaint with respect to his ancient prejudices. The General Order published on the 24th July, expressing confidence in the attachment of the native soldiery, we would hope has produced the desired effect. It is with pleasure we read in the 229th par. of your letter of the 30th September 1806, that the appearance which at one time threatened, in various parts of the country, the serious disturbance of the public tranquillity, has happily ceased, and that every circumstance indicates such a renewal of those ties of union and confidence, as will speedily obliterate every painful recollection.

30. As the article of dress, both with the Hindoos and Mahomedans, is said to be an indication of their cast, and a badge of their respective distinctions and place in society, we were surprized that any alterations therein should have been introduced without permission from head-quarters. These capricious innovations in the dress of the Sepoy, evince the necessity of the order of which, in the preceding paragraph, we have signified our approbation.

31. It is impossible for us not to notice, in terms of the highest disapprobation, the conduct of Colonel Agnew, the Adjutant General, and of Major Pierce, the Deputy Adjutant General, in the advice which they gave to the Commander in Chief, on the subject of the obnoxious orders. Those officers had been long in the Company's service, and had opportunities of acquiring a more accurate knowledge of the prejudices of the native troops than they appear to possess. A much shorter period of service, and the most superficial observance, might have enabled them to offer better counsel to their Commander in Chief than they appear to have done upon the late occasion. We therefore direct, that those officers be removed from their situations as Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General, and that they be ordered to proceed to Europe by an early opportunity.

32. It is impossible for us, in this place, not to notice in terms of the strongest reprehension, the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Darley, as stated by himself in his evidence before a Committee of Enquiry at Vellore the 17th May. He says, that "on the 7th, in the morning, he had the corps under arms; and after informing them he was determined to carry the orders of the Commander in Chief into execution, desired them to off *turbans*, and leave them at their feet; which they instantly did. He then marched them over them, and into their barracks. A proportion from each company was ordered to parade again, and to carry the turbans into the stores; which was done. This was effected without the least murmur." Instead of no murmur being heard among the Sepoys, in consequence of this highly injudicious mode of enforcing the orders of the Commander in Chief, we should not have been surprized, if a mutiny had followed, attended with all the fatal consequences naturally arising from the offended prejudice occasioned by so wanton and capricious an exertion of authority. And we direct, that a transcript of this paragraph be communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Darley.

33. Having signified our approbation of the several General Orders which were issued by your Government, subsequent to the unhappy event which occurred at Vellore, we shall proceed to notice the gallantry, judgment and activity of Colonel Gillespie, of His Majesty's 19th Dragoons, in the prompt suppression of the insurrection at that place, and direct that he be presented with the sum of pagodas (7,000.) seven thousand, in testimony of the high sense which we entertain of his services and zeal for the interests of the Company upon that trying occasion.

34. We further direct, that Serjeant Brady, in consequence of his spirited exertions on the same occasion, be presented with the sum of pagodas (800) eight hundred.

35. We have also resolved, that Mrs. Fancourt, widow of Colonel Fancourt, who was unfortunately killed by the mutineers at Vellore, shall be allowed £. 100. per annum during her life, in widowhood, and £. 25. per annum each for her two children; the son till he attain the age of sixteen, the daughter till she attain the age of 21, or marries; to commence from the day of Colonel Fancourt's decease.

36. We approve of the gratuity of a month's pay to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 19th dragoons who were at Vellore, and of your distinguishing the services and fidelity of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and private troopers employed upon the same occasion, as expressed in the General Orders published by you on the 24th July 1806; but we wish it had been done rather by donation than increase of pay.

37. In the 43d paragraph of your dispatch of the 30th September 1806, reference is made to the names of those officers who are reported by Colonel Gillespie to have particularly signalized themselves in the suppression of the mutiny at Vellore, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, Captain Mason, Captain Skelton, Captain Doveton, Captain Young, Lieut. Woodhouse.

We entertain a due sense of the merits of those officers in particular; and we have great satisfaction in observing, that Colonel Gillespie has expressed his sense of the assistance and ready obedience to his orders, which he uniformly found throughout the whole of the officers in every department under his command.

38. The 65th and 66th paras. of your before-mentioned dispatch, have alluded to a few examples of unshaken fidelity and humanity on the part of some of the Sepoys of the garrison of Vellore, who meritoriously exerted their endeavours to rescue some of the officers and European troops from the torrent of rapine and carnage which threatened to overwhelm the whole of the European part of the garrison in indiscriminate destruction. We hope that



that you have been able to ascertain the particular persons who thus virtuously resisted the allurements of the general depravity, and that, agreeably to your intention, you have bestowed upon those persons a recompence worthy of their merits and of their honourable examples.

39. You have advised us, in the 83d and following paragraphs of your before-mentioned letter of the 30th September 1806, of your having allowed to the faithful Sepoy, Mustapha Beg, who made an early, though unhappily fruitless, discovery to Colonel Forbes, of what

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was passing in the garrison of Vellore, the sum of (2,000) two thousand pagodas, and a pension equal to that of subadar of infantry, with a medal to perpetuate in his family the memory of this signal instance of fidelity. In signifying our entire approbation of the reward which has been so deservedly bestowed upon Mustapha Beg, we are naturally led to advert to the circumstance upon which it was founded. From the serious and alarming nature of the information communicated by the Sepoy to Lieut. Col. Forbes on the 17th June, respecting the agitation among the troops in the garrison, and the conversation which he had overheard between two men, with respect to an intention of destroying the European officers, it was incumbent upon Col. Forbes to have observed a more cautious line of conduct, instead of so credulously attributing at once, on the assertion of a naig, the Sepoy's information to insanity. Though he might have disbelieved the Sepoy's report, Col. Forbes should have acted upon the possibility of its being true, and taken his measures accordingly, with prudence and secrecy, for the satisfaction of his own mind, for discovering how far there might have been grounds for the information which had been communicated to him. We fear, however, that Col. Forbes's conduct upon that occasion proceeded from the same laxity of system which there is reason to suppose predominated at Vellore for a considerable period before the unfortunate mine was sprung. The information upon the same subject tendered to the late Col. Fancourt, and to Lieut. M<sup>c</sup>Leane, by Mrs. Burke, appears to have been unheeded, for reasons the most frivolous. Whatever suspicion might attach to the character of this woman, her information upon so momentous a point should have been probed to the bottom.

40. In corroboration of an observation in the preceding paragraph, alluding to the lax state of discipline in the Vellore garrison for a considerable time previous to the mutiny, Mr. Petrie has remarked, in his Minute of the 21st August 1806, that on the Vellore proceedings it appears that the plan, object, and preparation for the revolt had been commonly talked of in the barracks of the native corps and in the pettah, for a month before the horrid plot was carried into execution, without its having come to the knowledge of even one European officer in either of the battalions. It is with the deepest concern we observe that much of the discontent and disaffection among the Sepoys has been ascribed to the machinations of the native commissioned officers; and that at Hyderabad, as well as at Vellore, the native officers have been the active agents in fomenting the discontents among the troops, and have been equally successful in obliging their numerous adherents to withhold all information relating to their treasonable designs. We have too much reason to apprehend, that to the neglect and disrespect manifested towards the native officers by the European officers, this disposition on the part of the former is principally to be attributed. It is asserted, in the Governor's Minute of the 24th August, that the native troops appear to have lost all the respect, which for years they had entertained, of the European character, and to keep in ignorance those officers who had formerly engaged their attachment. We understand that the native officers seldom receive those attentions from the European officers, which are due to their situation, and which are so necessary in order to engage their attention, and animate their zeal. We therefore very much approve of the positive instructions which have been given by Sir John Cradock to all commanding officers, that they should instil into every class of officers under their command, the absolute necessity of a just respect being shewn to the native commissioned officers, and that they should in general be admitted to have an intercourse of common confidence and communication with the European officers. The policy and humanity of those instructions are so obvious, that we need not enforce the observance of them upon the attention of every officer, both in the King's and Company's service. If a further enforcement of those instructions, under the special authority of your Government, shall be deemed expedient, you will not fail to enforce them accordingly.

41. We are very apprehensive that the present constitution of the native battalions does not allow of a sufficient number of European officers to each regiment, exclusively of the present deficiency of officers in the Company's service, and the number of those employed upon the staff and absent on furlough. In consequence of the small proportion of officers present with regiments, the military emulation and ambition of excellence, which are excited in large bodies of officers, are not called into action. Inattention to duty and insensibility to military feelings are supposed to be the natural consequences of this deficiency. But without entering further, at present, into this subject, we shall merely acquaint you, that we shall use every possible endeavour for the completion of the number of officers in our native regiments; and shall take into our early consideration the expediency of new modelling the internal system of the native battalions, so as that they may admit of an increased number of European officers approaching more nearly to the numbers in His Majesty's service; and which is especially necessary, for obvious reasons, in an Indian army, for the purpose of cultivating a more intimate connection and intercourse between the Native and European officer.

42. It has been represented to us, that the deficiency in the knowledge of the languages of the country, prevalent among the officers of the native army, may have operated as



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another cause of the absence of confidence between the European officers and their troops. We are aware of the injurious effects which this ignorance on the part of the European officers is likely to produce, and which, we are informed, prevails to a great extent. A plan for studying the native languages, among the gentlemen cadets at Cuddalore, might, we conceive, be easily established, if not already done. As the accomplishment of this object might be materially forwarded by assigning some pecuniary reward or honorary distinction to such of those gentlemen as might be qualified to undergo an examination, we recommend the subject to your early attention.

43. We have reason to believe, that the authority of the European officers over the native troops has been in some degree impaired by the interference, with respect to the conduct of the Sepoys, of the zillah and criminal courts lately established. We are so sensible of the injurious effects on the subordination and discipline of the Sepoys, which are likely to be produced by a system which divides the powers formerly exercised by commanding officers, and which subjects the native troops to an authority, with the nature and extent of which they are entirely unacquainted, that we recommend to your consideration, whether it might not be eligible to relieve them from the jurisdiction of the native courts in trivial cases, by making them again subject to the prompt decision of their commanding officer, or to the jurisdiction of a court martial.

44. The opinions of the several members of your board, respecting the disposal of the prisoners who were concerned in the late mutiny, as well as of those who were not in confinement, are so various, and your Minutes so voluminous, that we are under the necessity of postponing the consideration of that subject to a future opportunity.

We are your loving friends,

(Signed)

EDWARD PARRY,  
CHARLES GRANT,  
JOHN MANSHIP,  
JOHN ROBERTS,  
JOSEPH COTTON,  
JOHN INGLIS,  
GEORGE SMITH,  
WILLIAM BENSLEY,

W. F. ELPHINSTONE,  
WILLIAM THORNTON,  
S. TOONE,  
JOHN JACKSON,  
T. METCALFE,  
C. MARJORIBANKS,  
JOHN BEBB.

London, the 29th May 1807.

— No. 3. —

Copy of LETTER from the Commander in Chief of the Forces under the Presidency of *Fort St. George* to the Governor and Council of that Presidency, dated 24th November 1807; with the Proceedings of the Government thereupon.

EXTRACT FORT ST. GEORGE MILITARY CONSULTATIONS

24th November 1807,

Read the following Letter from the Commander in Chief.

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

IN obedience to the wish expressed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, contained in the Military Secretary's Letter of the 17th instant, I have the honour to convey my sentiments on the important subject.

The plea of interference in religious scruples, has been, during many ages, a dreadful weapon in the hands of the factious, discontented and bigoted; but the emissaries who were said to be so assiduously employed in rendering the loyalty and affection of the Sepoys, have happily, under this pretext, made little progress in their insidious and malignant designs.

It may occasion some degree of surprize, that the people of this country should be brought to believe, that those who apparently conduct themselves with so much apathy in respect to what concerns religious worship, should have formed any serious scheme for converting whole nations of different casts and persuasions to the Christian faith. None but the weakest and most superstitious could have been deluded by so improbable a tale; and accordingly we find the rumour alluded to was by no means general, and, except at Hyderabad, it had made little or no impression.

In making the above remark on the indifference which is manifested on the adoration of the Supreme Being, I must add, in justice to the military character, that it chiefly proceeds from



from a want of places (and at several stations of clergymen) exclusively appropriated for divine service; and I trust I shall be excused if I suggest the propriety of having convenient chapels, of moderate price, constructed in all situations within the Company's territories where European troops are likely to be quartered. Whatever may be urged to the contrary, I am convinced, that such an improvement, independent of the obvious advantages, would render the British character more respected by the natives, and be attended by no evil consequences.

Viewing the object of the Honourable Court of Directors to have been fully anticipated by the several orders which have already been promulged, and being of opinion that this almost obsolete question ought not to be revived, the discussion should here terminate publicly. I take the liberty, however, to propose to the Honourable the Governor in Council, that a copy of the extract from the dispatches of the Honourable Court should be transmitted confidentially to General Officers or others, in command of divisions or separate bodies of troops, that the judgment of the Court on this point may be disseminated with delicacy and caution.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Madras,  
19 November 1807. }

(Signed) Hay M'Dowall.

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, for the construction of Chapels at the several stations usually occupied by European troops, be brought to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors; and that in the mean time the Commander in Chief be desired to issue such directions as he may deem most proper for ensuring the regular performance of divine worship at those stations, without incurring expense in the construction or hire of buildings for that particular purpose.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief's opinion, respecting the inexpediency of publishing to the Native Army any further declaration on the subject of their religion and customs, be confirmed; but that he be authorized, according to his suggestion, to communicate the sentiments expressed by the Honourable Court, regarding the Native Troops, in a confidential manner, to Commanding Officers of Corps and Stations.

Extract Military LETTER from Fort St. George, dated the 24th December 1807.

46. Your Honourable Court having particularly adverted, in your Political Dispatch of the 29th May 1807, to the apprehension which was supposed to prevail among the native troops, that it was intended by the British Government to compel them to become converts to Christianity, and having furnished us, with conditional instructions for counteracting that unfounded fear, by the formal publication of certain Resolutions of a different tendency, in the name and by the order of your Honourable Court, we deemed it proper to furnish the Commander in Chief with copies of the paragraphs containing your sentiments and instructions on that subject.

Consultation,  
17th November.

47. The general knowledge which we possessed of the present state of the native army of Fort St. George, induced us to believe that the publication eventually authorized by your Honourable Court, would, under existing circumstances, be equally inexpedient and unnecessary; but considering the particular responsibility which attaches to the Commander in Chief on every question relating to the fidelity and subordination of the army, it was thought proper that his opinion should be formally required on this point, and that he should be requested to state his sentiments fully for our consideration.

48. We consider the Letter which we received from the Commander in Chief, in reply, to be highly creditable to that officer, and to deserve the particular attention of your Honourable Court.

Consultation,  
24th November.

49. The Commander in Chief has observed, that it may occasion some degree of surprize that the people of this country should be brought to believe that persons, who apparently conduct themselves with so much apathy in respect to religious worship, should have formed any serious scheme for converting whole nations of different casts and persuasions to the Christian faith; and Lieutenant General M'Dowall is accordingly of opinion that the rumour was by no means general, and that, except at Hyderabad, it had made but little impression.

50. The Commander in Chief has, at the same time, in justice to the military character, expressed his belief that the indifference manifested by the European inhabitants of India in the adoration of the Supreme Being, chiefly proceeds from the very limited number of clergymen and from a want of places exclusively appropriated for divine service. He has therefore suggested the propriety of constructing convenient chapels at a moderate expense, at all stations where European troops may probably be quartered; and, whatever may be urged to the contrary, he has stated his conviction that such an improvement, independent

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of its advantages in a religious view, would render the British character more respected by the natives, and would not be attended by any evil consequences.

51. With respect to the object of your Honourable Court, the Commander in Chief considers it to have been fully anticipated by the several orders already published under the authority of this Government; and being of opinion that this obsolete question ought not to be revived, he has recommended that the public discussion of it should be immediately terminated. It has however been suggested by Lieutenant General M'Dowall, that extracts from the Dispatch of your Honourable Court should be transmitted confidentially to commanding officers; that the judgment of your Honourable Court, on this point, may be disseminated with delicacy and caution.

52. Entirely concurring in the sentiments expressed by the Commander in Chief, we have desired him to circulate your orders in the manner which he may deem most advisable; and with respect to his suggestion for the general construction of chapels at the principal stations of the army, we beg that you will furnish us with early directions on that subject. In the mean time, Lieutenant General M'Dowall has been requested to issue such orders as may appear to be best calculated to ensure the regular performance of divine worship, without incurring expense in the construction or hire of buildings for that particular purpose.

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— No. 4. —

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 28th April 1813; requiring, "Copy of the PROCLAMATION issued by the *Madras* Government to the Native Army, dated "the 3d December 1806."

THE Document required by this Order has already been presented on the 30th April 1813, in Return to an Order, dated the 7th of that month.

Examiner's Office, East India House,  
the 12th May 1813.

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— No. 5. —

Copy of so much of the APPENDIX, No. 2. to the REPORT of the *Malabar* Commissioners, dated Cochin the 14th of October 1793, as contains Major Dow's Account of the CHRISTIANS in *Malabar*.

SUMMARY ACCOUNT of the ROMAN CATHOLICS, and ST. THOMAS'S CHRISTIANS, on the MALABAR COAST; and obtained from Major Dow.

THE hierarchial system of the Roman Catholic church on the Malabar coast consists of three ecclesiastical chiefs, two of which are appointed by the Portuguese Government at Goa, and one by the Holy See of Rome; exclusive of the Babylonian bishops, presiding over the Nestorian community.

The greatest diocese is that of the bishop of Cochin, now residing at Coilan. It begins southwards of Cochin, and extends towards Negapatam, including the island of Ceylon. Upwards of 100 churches are under his care.

The next diocese is that of the archbishop of Cranganore, extending from Mount Delly towards Cochin. Most of the inland churches, formerly belonging to the Nestorian community, are included in it. This see, which is in the nomination of Goa, is at present vacant; the episcopal functions, however, are performed by a Vicar General, residing at Tegree Paliporte: eighty-nine churches are comprized in it.

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The third chief of the Roman church is a Vicar Apostolic, appointed by the Pope, or rather the famous Congregatio de Propaganda Fide. He is of the Order of the Carmelite friars, and resides at Verapoly. His convent, the first appointment of a Vicar Apostolic invested with episcopal powers, was made in the year 1656, on account of the disputes amongst the Syrian Christians, who protested against the Portuguese bishops, and refused obedience to them; and especially on account of the Dutch Company's banishing the Portuguese bishops from all their dominions, as they were continually fomenting intrigues and disturbances.

At present no more than twenty-six churches, and about 20,000 souls, are under the cure of the bishop of Verapoly; the Portuguese employing every means in their power to extend anew their spiritual jurisdiction and influence since the decline of the power of the Dutch.

Besides these three, there is a Babylonian or Syrian metropolitan, residing at Narnate, in the kingdom of Travancore. Forty-four churches compose, at present, the Nestorian community, which contained above two hundred thousand souls before the arrival of Vasco de Gama, and is now reduced to about forty thousand.

The number of the native Christians on the whole Malabar coast, the Syrians or Nestorians included, is computed to amount to somewhat more than two hundred thousand souls, of which about ninety thousand are settled in the Travancore country.

Extract of a LETTER from John Agnew, Esq. Commercial Resident of Calicut, to the Commissioners; dated the 23d March 1793.

Besides Hindoos and Mapillas, there are native Christians or Portuguese, who assert, that their religion was established upon this coast, particularly to the southward (soon after our Saviour was crucified) by the Apostle St. Thomas; who, they say, died near Madras, where he is buried; that, after his decease, their religion had not so many followers till the arrival of Vasco de Gama in this country, and the great missionary, Francis Xavier, who made a number of proselytes amongst the natives. There are also several natives to the southward who profess the Greek religion, introduced into this country by a Greek bishop, said to come from Syria, and sent by the patriarch of Constantinople; but the exact time of his mission is difficult to be ascertained. There are also Jews and Arabs from Muscat.

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— No. 6. —

Copy of the RESOLUTIONS of the *Bengal* Government, granting permission for the erection of a ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL near *Calcutta*, and an abatement of Jumma for the Land on which it is to be built.

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EXTRACT BENGAL PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS;  
the 7th April 1809.

Mrs. GRACE ELIZABETH to the Right Honourable GILBERT Lord MINTO,  
Governor General in Council, Fort William.

(No. 45.)

My Lord,

THE Roman Catholic congregation in this Settlement having so much increased under your Lordship's humane administration, many of whom, from indigent circumstances, or other causes, being removed far distant from their Parish Church in town, are often prevented from attending to their devotions, particularly during the hottest part of the season and the rains, and very often deprived of the benefits of the Holy Communion being administered to such as need the same, when sick and in danger.

Under these circumstances, and to obviate such inconveniences, the late Mr. Lewis Barnetto had obtained permission from his Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, in the year 1804, to erect a chapel at Dhee Entally; but before the commencement of such a work, that gentleman dying, the erection of such an edifice was either laid aside or given up, and not brought forward. Wherefore, my Lord, I crave the indulgence of your Lordship's protection, to allow me the fabrication of such a building, at or near Boytocannah, for the better accommodation of such of the community as might be prevented by age, infirmities, or other unforeseen causes, from attending to their religious duties, and from motives already stated; and that religion should not decay, but flourish, under your Lordship's wise administration in this country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Calcutta, }  
28th March 1809. }

(Signed) Grace Elizabeth.

Resolved, That the request contained in the foregoing Letter be complied with.



EXTRACT BENGAL REVENUE CONSULTATIONS;  
the 8th September 1809.

Board of Revenue to the Honourable JOHN LUMSDEN, Esq. Vice President in  
Council; Fort William.

(No. 5.)

Honourable Sir,

1. WE have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed Petition, from a person named Grace Elizabeth, who appears to have obtained permission from Government to erect a chapel at the Boytocannah, for the exercise of the Roman Catholic worship.

2. The petitioner requests, that the Government will be pleased to remit the revenue assessed upon the ground on which the chapel is building, and that a rent-free pottah may be granted to her.

3. As the annual amount is inconsiderable, and as we understand the chapel will prove convenient to the Roman Catholic inhabitants in the neighbourhood, we beg leave to recommend, that the Collector of the 24 pergunnahs be instructed to write the sum (being rupees 6, 10 per annas) from off the settlement account of the district.

We have, &c.

Rev. Board, }  
31st August 1809. }

(Signed)

B. Crisp.  
H. S. G. Tucker.

EXTRACT BENGAL PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS;  
the 20th June 1810.

(No. 19.)

Mrs. GRACE ELIZABETH to the Right Honourable GILBERT Lord MINTO,  
Governor General in Council (Revenue Department.)

My Lord,

HAVING obtained your Lordship's permission to my application, of the date 28th March 1809, to be built at Boytocannah a new church, having been now completed, under the management of Messrs. Diego Pereira, Philip Seal, Charles Cornelius, and Joseph Pereira, deputed by me, and the sanction of his Excellency the Archbishop of Goa obtained for ecclesiastical jurisdiction, I request the indulgence of your Lordship will be pleased to order, that the said edifice, and the spot of ground I have taken at Belighaut for a cemetery, be exempted from the annual tax and kasanah, as such buildings are dedicated to divine service.

I remain, with the profoundest respect,  
My Lord,

Calcutta, }  
the 18th June 1810. }

Your's, &c.

Grace Elizabeth.

Ordered, That the Letter from Mrs. G. Elizabeth be referred to the Revenue Department, for such orders as may be judged proper, on her application for permission to hold, exempt from the government rent and taxes, the ground on which a church has been built by her in the town of Calcutta, as well as that at Balliah Ghaut, which she proposes to appropriate as a burying-place.

EXTRACT BENGAL REVENUE CONSULTATION;  
the 6th July 1810.

Extract LETTER to the Board of Revenue, from the Secretary to Government;  
dated as above.

Par. 6. I AM directed to transmit to you the enclosed Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the public Department; and to acquaint you, that his Lordship in Council has been pleased to grant to Mrs. Grace Elizabeth a remission of the land-tax payable on account of the ground on which the church mentioned by her has been erected, and which has been assigned by her for a public cemetery.



## —No. 7.—

Copies of such PROCEEDINGS of the Bengal Government respecting the TEMPLE of JAGGERNAUT in Orissa, as have been the subject of Correspondence between that Government and the Court of Directors of the East India Company; together with Copies of the said Correspondence, and Minutes of any other Proceedings of the Court of Directors relative to the said Temple of Jaggernaut.

Extract REVENUE LETTER from Bengal; dated 15th May 1806.

39. ON the annexed dates are recorded our Proceedings relative to the establishment of a tax on pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Juggernaut, in the district of Cuttack. With the dispatches from the Judicial\* Department, your honourable Court will also receive copies of a Regulation† passed for defining the rates of taxes, for the guidance of the officers of Government in the performance of that duty; and for the superintendence of the Temple.

\* See Mr. Udney's Minute, in p. 41.

† page 41.

40. We have however determined, on further consideration, to modify certain clauses of that Regulation. The principal alterations which we have it in contemplation to adopt, are, to permit certain officers of the Temple to collect their fees directly from the pilgrims, agreeably to former usage, instead of receiving the amount of those fees from the public treasury; to allow the Pundits, who are to superintend the affairs of the Temple, to be elected by particular classes of persons attached to it, instead of being appointed by the Government; and to vest in the Pundits so elected, the entire controul over the Temple, and its ministers and officers, as well as over the funds allotted for its expenses; restricting the interference of the officers of Government to the preservation of the peace of the town, to the protection of the pilgrims from oppression and extortion, and to the collection of the tax to be appropriated to the use of Government.

41. We have appointed Mr. J. Hunter to be collector of the tax on pilgrims, with a salary of 500 rupees per month, and a commission of 1½ per cent. on the amount of the gross collections.

42. We are unable at present to furnish your honourable Court with any estimate which can be depended on, of the probable receipts from the Temple of Juggernaut, but we have the honour to transmit (a separate number in the packet) for your information, a statement of the monthly collections from the period of the first establishment of the tax.

Extract REVENUE LETTER from Bengal; dated 21st August 1806.

Para. 11. WE do not possess any accurate data by which we can judge of the amount of the gross or net revenue which may be derived from the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, and at Allahabad. In the 40th Paragraph‡ of our Dispatch from this department, of the 15th of May last, we had the honour to acquaint your honourable Court, that we had it in contemplation to revise the rules which had been established for the collection of the tax on pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Juggernaut, but the Board of Revenue have not yet furnished us with the report required by us on the 19th June last, regarding that point, nor the information required on the 12th of that month, respecting the tax proposed to be levied on pilgrims at Allahabad. The revenue which may be derived from any source of that nature, can never be an object, compared with the high importance of consulting on all occasions the religious opinions and civil usages of the natives. But as both those taxes had been established during the Nawabes and the Mahratta government, we are not aware of any substantial objection to the continuance of the duties, under proper rules for the collection of the tax. In that case, we imagine that the gross revenue from both those sources may be estimated 2,00,000 rupees per annum.

‡ See above.

§ page 48.

Extract REVENUE LETTER from Bengal; dated September 15th, 1808.

Para. 76. THE Proceedings\* noted in the margin, contain the Correspondence, Rev. Cons. 29 Jan. 1808. which has lately passed between us and the Board of Revenue, respecting the expense and superintendence of the Temple of Juggernaut, and the produce of the tax collected from pilgrims resorting to the Temple.

8 April.

\* p. p. 62 & 66.

77. The following is an abstract of the expenses incurred for the support of the Temple, agreeably to the adjustment ordered by us to be made, of the accounts of that institution, from the year 1211 to the year 1214.



No. 7.  
Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Juggernaut.

|                                                                  | 1211:  | 1212:  | 1213:  | 1214:  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Charges, as stated in the accounts - - - - -                     | 69,605 | 72,050 | 71,107 | 73,476 |
| Deduct charges disallowed, as not having been incurred - - - - - | 7,294  | 6,090  | 10,706 | 4,335  |
| Rupees - - - - -                                                 | 62,311 | 65,960 | 60,401 | 69,141 |

78. It is not to be inferred that the whole of the above charges have been paid from the treasury of Government. The accounts will show that during the period above specified, about the sum of rupees 33,891 has been annually contributed by Government for the support of the Temple. The remaining charges have been defrayed from the produce of lands held free of assessment, and other established endowments of that institution.

79. The following is an Abstract of the amount realized on account of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, from the 1st January 1806 (when the tax was first established, under the authority of the British Government) to the 30th April 1807 :

|                                                         |                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| From 1st January to 30th April 1806 - - - - -           | R <sup>s</sup> 72,684. |
| From 1st May 1806 to 30th D <sup>o</sup> 1807 - - - - - | 1,17,490.              |

80. The expense of the Temple may be computed at about rupees 56,000 per annum. To provide for that expense, it is proposed to grant, in addition to the established endowments of the institution, which are insufficient for its support upon that scale, an allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. upon the net receipts arising from the tax on pilgrims. By this arrangement, the remainder of the receipts, after defraying the charges of collection, will become a net revenue to Government. It is possible that this tax, considered as a source of revenue to the state, may on former occasions have been overrated. Certain it is, that great difficulties have occurred, from the peculiar nature of the case, in placing the management of the Temple, and the collection of the tax, on a proper footing. We trust, however, that those difficulties have at length been nearly overcome, and that the final arrangements now in contemplation, will, among other advantages, be productive of some increase in the public revenue. But whatever may be the result with respect to that point, your honourable Court will consider the revenue which may be obtained by these means, as of little moment, compared with the importance of consulting the wishes and religious opinions of the natives, in a case affecting them with so lively an interest as must necessarily be excited, by arrangements for the support of their most celebrated place of worship.

Extract LETTER from George Holford, Esquire, Secretary to the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for Affairs of India, to William Ramsay, Esquire, Secretary to the Court of Directors; dated 18th January 1809.

\* page 19. I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to return the Bengal Revenue Draft,\* No. 33, with some alterations.

The Board are sorry that they are not able to accede to the positions laid down in paragraph 14, on the subject of the arrangements made in India respecting the Temple of Juggernaut.

† page 41. They concur with the Court in their approbation of the proposed amendments in Regulation IV. of 1806, as announced in the letter under consideration; and they are fully convinced of the propriety and expediency, on every account, of avoiding all unnecessary controul or interference on the part of Government in regard to the management of the Temple; but they cannot sanction a paragraph denying the competency of a government professing Christianity to regulate such matters, and withdrawing the religious concerns of the Hindoos altogether from the province of the civil magistrate; it appearing to the Board, on the contrary, to be the duty of the magistrate (and as such, nowise inconsistent with the principles of our religion) in a country in which the worship of the Hindoos must be suffered to prevail under its protection, to interfere so far in the direction or superintendence of the religious establishments of that people, as may be necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquillity, or for the preservation of peace and good order among the Hindoos themselves.

Upon the subject of the taxes on pilgrims resorting to Juggernaut and Allahabad, which the usage of former governments had established, and of which those who are the object of them do not complain, the Board agree in the opinion expressed in the Letter from Bengal, in the Revenue department, of the 21st August 1806, that there is no substantial objection to their continuance; and they are not prepared to assent to the introduction into India of the principle of taxation proposed by the Court, with reference to the Hindoos, which would measure the amount of the taxes connected with the establishments or observances of the Hindoo religion, by the exact limits of the expense occasioned by them to our Government.

The Board are not aware of any reason why a Government administered by Christians, may not derive a revenue applicable to ordinary purposes, from a tax on persons performing superstitious rites or pilgrimages, in a case in which these practices are not introduced or tolerated for the sake of the tax, but have been found among the ancient usages of the country, and must be permitted to continue, in a case therefore in which the operation of the tax in regard to such practices (as far as it can be supposed to operate respecting them) must be to diminish rather than to increase their frequency.



Extract LETTER from William Ramsay, Esquire, Secretary to the Court of Directors, to G. Holford, Esquire, Secretary to the Right honourable Board of Commissioners for Affairs of India; dated 24th February 1809.

THE amendments\* which the Board have been pleased to enjoin in the orders proposed by the Court relative to the Temple of Jaggernaut, and the explanations they have been so good as to give of the reasons on which those amendments are founded, render it necessary for the Court to state the sentiments by which they have been influenced, in framing the orders in question.

The Temple of Jaggernaut is esteemed the most sacred of all the religious establishments of the Hindoos, and pilgrims annually resort to it from every part of India. According to the Hindoo laws, it may have been allowable for a Hindoo Government to interfere in the appointment of the ministers of that temple, and the management of its affairs, but for our Government to elect its priests and officers, to assume a controul over the official conduct of those persons, to take the direction of its funds and the charge of preparing its annual processional car, whose emblems are so well known, was, in the opinion of the Court, to furnish to the ill-intentioned, pretexts incomparably more plausible than some alterations in the dress of the Sepoys (not, as it now appears, new to them) for alarming the scrupulosity and superstition of the Hindoos in respect to their religion. And if an alarm were to be excited by our interference in the matters now mentioned, it could not be confined to a particular class of men, or be appeased by the plea of military regulation, but might extend to all the Hindoo people. The Court therefore, thinking the interference of our Government in those matters generally improper, on the principles of the Hindoos and on our own, and especially improper at such a time, judged it right, for the prevention of such interference in future, to express their disapprobation of it. The acts of interference disapproved by the Court were specified to be—"electing the priests of the Temple, controuling its ministers" and officers, taking the management of its funds, or any other proceeding which would "not leave the Hindoos in perfect possession of their religious immunities."

The Court beg leave respectfully to state, that they still deem it their duty to propose the prohibition of these things; and if there be any points relating to the religious establishments of the Hindoos, beyond the "care of the police, the administration of justice, the collection of a tax requisite for the due attainment of those ends," that it would be proper to specify it to the Government, instead of leaving an universal interference in all matters without exception open to them, on the ground of securing the public tranquillity; because it is to be presumed there must be some point at which the interference of a government, not Hindoo, in the religious concerns of a people, so remarkably separated and scrupulous in matters of that kind, must stop. The Court intended to provide for the maintenance of the public tranquillity, and humbly conceive they have done so, by leaving to the magistrate "the care of the police, and the administration of justice;" and they beg leave to offer it as their opinion, that instead of interfering, by a direct exercise of the authority of Government in such matters as the contests between priests and different sects about the expenditure and provision of its funds, the possession and the preeminence of particular images, with other questions of that nature, which have already arisen, and are likely always to arise in the internal administration of the Temple, it will be better to refer all such questions to the judicial determination of our established Courts; which being done, the interference of Government for the public peace can only be necessary, should the parties proceed to acts of open hostility against each other.

With regard to imposing a tax on the Hindoos for admission to a religious privilege. Where the imposèr believed, as the Hindoo Government did, that the privilege was a real and solid good, it was, on his principles, allowable for him to put a price upon it; but where the Government knew the supposed privilege to be a delusion, the Court must question the propriety of its continuing the practice, though it may be ancient, that reason not having been deemed by our Government, in other instances, sufficient to sanction customs repugnant to the principles of justice. And with respect to disbursing out of the public treasury any thing towards the support of religious establishments, Hindoo or Mahomedan, beyond what their own endowments furnish, the Court cannot but deem the principle objectionable, and the practice to be preferred which has been lately adopted by the Madras Government, who have determined not to receive into their hands the funds belonging to such institutions, nor to be concerned in the expenditure of them.

Extract LETTER from George Holford, Esquire, Secretary to the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for Affairs of India, to William Ramsay, Esquire, Secretary to the Court of Directors; dated 4th March 1809.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to me of the 24th † ultimo, containing a representation on the part of the Court of Directors, on the alterations made by the Board, in the paragraphs 11, 12 and 14, of the Bengal Revenue Draft, No. 33, and to state to you for the information of the Court, the Board's reasons for continuing to approve of those paragraphs, as sent down in January last.

With respect to the Temple of Jaggernaut, the Board are fully sensible of the great importance of avoiding, either to give real cause of offence to the Hindoos, or to furnish ground of misrepresentation, in regard to our views and intentions concerning their religion, by any unnecessary interference in the religious concerns of that people; and the alteration, which

No. 7.

Proceedings  
of theBengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Jaggernaut.

\* page 19.

† See above.



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of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Jaggernaut.

which is the subject of the present representation on the part of the Court, has accordingly expressed that sentiment more distinctly than the Court's original paragraph; but the Board are not prepared (as was stated in my former letter) to accede to the denial which was contained in the Court's paragraph, of the competency of the civil government to interfere under any circumstances, or to any extent however limited, in matters of that nature, a denial founded by the Court (very erroneously as the Board apprehend) as much on the principles of the Christian religion as upon regard to the prejudices of the Hindoos.

The Board do not conceive that the latter of these motives for abstaining from interference in the arrangements of Jaggernaut, can either call for or warrant positions so general as those laid down in the Court's paragraph. The universality of the maxims which would exclude all interposition in those matters from the province of the magistrate, may be considered as flowing rather from a desire of disclaiming all connection between our Government and the religious establishments of the natives of India, (a principle in the policy and propriety of which the Board cannot acquiesce) than from a conviction of the danger of giving offence to the Hindoos, a danger against which the Board will be equally ready, with the Court, at all times to guard, by any course of proceeding that may be necessary for such purpose.

The Board conceive that even upon the subjects which your letter mentions, as particularly referable to the judicial determination of our established courts, cases may sometimes arise, in respect to which the interference of Government may be useful, as there must be many questions of the nature alluded to, upon which the sentence of the ordinary courts of justice would be much less satisfactory to the Hindoos than the decision of some of their own priests, or of the learned members of their own body especially selected for the occasion by the authority of the Governor General in Council; nor can the Board admit that the interference of Government in the religious concerns of the Hindoos, with a view to the public peace, "can only be necessary should the parties proceed to acts of open hostility against each other;" on the contrary, in a country in which the natives, differing widely among themselves on religious subjects, all concur in despising the religion of their rulers, and in which such feelings and prejudices operate more powerfully than in any other part of the world, it may at times become necessary to prevent the occurrence of religious feuds, or the growth of disaffection founded on religious pretences, by keeping a degree of influence in the hands of the civil power over those who have the direction of the establishments and institutions of the country.

It appears therefore to the Board to be impracticable to define the degree of interference which should be exercised by the Governor General in Council upon these subjects, by any precise rule which may be applicable to all times and circumstances, or to give any other instruction on this head, than that by which the expediency of refraining as much as possible from such interference, is pointed out as the principle by which the general conduct of the Government in this particular should be regulated.

The argument brought forward towards the conclusion of your letter against the continuance of the tax upon pilgrims, viz. that "an imposition formerly laid on the Hindoos for admission to a religious privilege, should not be continued by a government which knows that supposed privilege to be a delusion," does not appear to the Board to be well founded, there being no reason whatever for confining taxation to those customs and practices only which have originated in true opinions, or which are productive of real and substantial benefits. Neither are the Board prepared to concur in the position laid down by you in the same paragraph, that the principle "of disbursing out of the public treasury any thing towards the support of religious establishments, Hindoo or Mahomedan, beyond what their own endowments furnish," is objectionable, when they consider that the revenues by which that treasury is supplied, are wholly derived from persons of those religious persuasions.

The expressions in your letter, however, are somewhat ambiguous. If it is intended merely to state as a general principle, that it is better to leave to the Hindoos the administration of the funds appropriated to the endowment of their temples, the Board are fully prepared to acquiesce in that proposition; but if it is contended that the East India Company, in their government of the Provinces which they have acquired by cession or conquest, are at liberty to withhold a fair and adequate support to their religious establishments, because the people do not profess Christianity, the Board must object decidedly to any such doctrine. They conceive that it is at variance with the intention of the Legislature in vesting the supreme authority in India in the hands of the Court of Directors; and that the Company have virtually contracted an obligation, before they draw a single rupee of revenue from the country, to support and maintain on a proper footing, and under proper regulations, these establishments, which have immemorially been held in reverence and deemed sacred by their native subjects. As long as the East India Company are permitted to retain political power and authority over the British territories in India, their Directors will be held responsible for their adherence to those maxims of government on which the preservation of the national character for good faith, justice, and moderation, must in these countries mainly depend.

The Board have felt it incumbent upon them to detail thus fully and explicitly their sentiments on these topics, not only with reference to the subject more immediately under their consideration, as stated in your letter, and in the paragraph to which it adverts, but as applicable to similar matters, which have already been, or which may hereafter be submitted for their decision.

Extract



Extract REVENUE LETTER to Bengal; dated the 24th March 1809.

Para. 14. WE have perused the papers referred to in these paragraphs, detailing the measures you have adopted for collecting a tax on pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Jaggernaut, and for the management of the affairs of that establishment. Letter from, dated 15 May 1808  
(39 a 42) Revenue of the Jaggernaut Pagoda.

Dft. No. 33.

Inserted by the Board of Commissioners.

*and it appears to us that the principles of the intended modifications of Regulation IV. A.D. 1806, as advised in the letter which we are now answering, are very judicious. It is undoubtedly desirable to avoid as much as possible the exercise of any controul over the management and concerns of the Temple, as our interference in such matters cannot but be at all times disagreeable to the feelings and prejudices of the Hindoos, and may occasionally furnish ground of jealousy and misrepresentation in regard to our views and intentions respecting their religion.*

15. Upon the subject of the tax upon pilgrims resorting to Jaggernaut and to Allahabad, we agree in the sentiments stated in your Revenue Letter of the 21st August 1806, that "the revenue which may be raised from any source of that nature, can never be an object, compared with the high importance of consulting on all occasions the religious opinions and civil usages of the natives;" but that both the taxes above mentioned having been established during the Nawabs and the Marhatta governments, there does not appear to be any substantial objection to the continuance of those duties, under proper rules for their collection."

As proposed by the Court of Directors, but expunged by the Board of Commissioners.

It appears to us that your Regulation, the IVth, A. D. 1806, went too far in interfering in the interior economy of the Temple, and we are pleased to find that you had, subsequent to the promulgation of that Regulation, determined to restrict your interference to the preservation of the public peace, the protection of the pilgrims, and the collection of the tax imposed by Government. For a government which is not Hindoo to elect the priests who are to superintend the affairs of a Hindoo temple, or to exercise a controul over its ministers and officers, or to take the management of its funds, would seem to us to be a direct invasion of some of the most revered of the Hindoo institutions; and for a government professing Christianity to do those things, would be to act incompatible with its own principles. In order therefore to leave the Hindoos in perfect possession of their religious immunities and privileges, and the undisturbed enjoyment of their religious exercises, as well as to prevent our Government from interfering in matters which it cannot be proper or competent for that government to regulate; we desire that the exercise of your authority may extend only to objects which fall duly within the province of the magistrate; as the care of the police, the administration of justice, and the collection of such a tax as may be requisite for the due attainment of these ends; for it is not our opinion, whatever the example of preceding governments may have been, that the British Government ought to tax the Hindoos purely on a religious account, for instance, to make them pay merely for access to any of their places of devotion; and we therefore must approve of the suggestion contained in the Letter of the Board of Revenue of the 17th June 1806, to confine the interference of Government at Jaggernaut to the levy of a duty on pilgrims, in like manner as is done at Gyah and Allahabad; but the quantum of the tax ought to be fully sufficient to defray the expense incurred by Government for the establishment it shall maintain at Jaggernaut.

Extract REVENUE LETTER from Bengal; dated 30th December, 1809.

Para. 18. THE arrangements to which these paragraphs allude, have been formed into a Regulation\* (Regulation IV. 1809) and copies of it have been already transmitted to your honourable Court. We have every reason to believe that the rules now established for the superintendence of the Temple of Jaggernaut, are perfectly satisfactory to the natives. The revenue derived from the tax on pilgrims, will form the subject of a future report. Letter to, dated 24 March 1809,  
Paras. 14 and 15. Jaggernaut  
and Allahabad Tax on Pilgrims.

\* page 81.

130. In continuation of the remarks contained in the 18th paragraph of this Dispatch, respecting the Temple of Jaggernaut, we beg leave to draw the attention of your honourable Court to the Proceedings of the annexed dates, which will inform your honourable Court of arrangements finally made for the collection of the tax on pilgrims.

Rev. Cons.  
11th Feb. 1809.  
17th March.  
5th May.  
4th August.

131. On the grounds stated by the Commissioners in Cuttack, we have deemed it advisable to abolish the appointment formerly held by a covenanted servant, of collector of the tax on pilgrims, and to appoint a person, not being in the service of the honourable Company, to that situation, with reduced allowances, and a reduced establishment.



No. 7.  
Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Jaggernaut.

Rev. Cons. 15 Dec.  
1810.

132. From the Commissioners letter recorded on the 4th August last, your honourable Court will learn, that the arrangements in question promise to be attended with substantial benefit to Government.

Extract REVENUE LETTER from Bengal; dated 12th February 1811.

Para. 65. THE proceedings of the annexed date contain our correspondence with Mr. Buller, the late Commissioner in Cuttack, regarding a very liberal offer made by Maha Rajah Sockmoy Roy, to contribute the sum of a lack and fifty thousand rupees for the construction of a road from Calcutta to the celebrated Temple of Jaggernaut in the district of Cuttack. A road in that direction is an object highly desirable, considered only with respect to the reputed sanctity of the Temple, the great number of pilgrims who annually resort to it, and to the general convenience of the community. It is however still more essentially requisite in a military point of view, for the purpose of affording a free communication between the provinces immediately dependent on the presidency of Fort William, and the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George. Under these circumstances we doubt not that your honourable Court will contemplate with sentiments of great satisfaction the solicitude evinced by Rajah Sockmoy Roy, in the offer above noticed, to promote the public convenience. It is with concern we add that the Rajah died soon after he had paid the money, which he had proposed to contribute for the purpose above noticed, into the general treasury.

66. We have not yet determined on the arrangements, which it will be necessary to adopt for the construction of the road, nor can we at present state what expense must be incurred by Government, in addition to the amount contributed by Rajah Sockmoy Roy, on account of the execution of that work. Those points will however command our early attention.

Extract REVENUE LETTER to Bengal; dated 29th January 1812.

Letter from, dated 30 Dec. 1809.  
(130 a 132.) Final arrangements  
for the collection of the Tax on  
Pilgrims resorting to the Temple  
of Jaggernaut.

Para. 101. WE concur in the general tenour of the sentiments contained in paras. 75 a' 80 of your letter of the 15th September 1808, respecting the superintendence of the Temple of Jaggernaut and the management of the tax collected from pilgrims resorting thither. It is certainly equitable that Government shall be indemnified for the expense of supporting the Temple.

Extract REVENUE LETTER from Bengal; dated the 21st March 1812.

Para. 14. ON the grounds stated in a letter from the Board of Revenue, recorded on the Proceedings of the annexed date, we have authorized the disbursement of the sum of rupees 10,206, for the construction of a wall in the vicinity of the Temple of Jaggernaut in the district of Cuttack. The work was stated to be necessary for the purpose of preventing the pilgrims from forcing their way to the Temple, and by those means evading payment of the established tax.

Extract REVENUE LETTER to Bengal; dated 9th September 1812.

Letter from 12 Feb. 1811.

(165 a 166) Donation of Rajah  
Sookmoy Roy towards the con-  
struction of a Road from Cal-  
cutta to the Temple of Jagger-  
nauth.

Para. 56. WE have derived much satisfaction from your communication of the very liberal contribution of a lack and fifty thousand rupees paid by the late Rajah Sookmoy Roy, for the purpose of constructing a road from Calcutta to Jaggernaut. We trust that you will take proper measures for giving effect to the intentions of this public-spirited native; and that in the execution of the work, every attention will be paid to the wish of the donor, to have his name transmitted to posterity as the original promoter of so laudable an undertaking.

57. When arrangements have been made for the construction of the road, and the probable expense of the work has been ascertained, you will transmit the plan and estimate for our information.

Extract REVENUE LETTER to Bengal; dated 29th January 1813.

2. WE now proceed to reply to your letter of the 15th September 1808.

3. We were prevented from answering all the paragraphs of your letter in the Revenue Department, of the above-mentioned date, in the regular course of correspondence, by the loss of your Consultations on some of the subjects of which it treats, in one of the ships supposed to have gone down at sea in 1809. The chasm in your proceedings occasioned by that calamity, was supplied by the arrival of a fresh set in September last; and although on recurring to your letter, we now find that most of the topics to which it drew our attention, and which were not replied to in our dispatch in the Department of the ceded and conquered Provinces, dated 27th February 1810, have been finally decided upon in our intermediate correspondence, we shall again shortly advert to its contents.

(76 a 78.) Charges of the Temple of Jaggernaut; and receipts from the Tax on Pilgrims resorting thither. } 33. Have been replied to in Paras. 14 and 15 of our Revenue Letter, dated 24th March 1809.



## EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 26th September 1805.

Late Commissioners in Cuttack, to George Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to Government, in the Judicial Department, Fort William.

Sir,

1. THE enclosed Petitions having been presented to us by the two principal native officers employed amongst the amla of the late Marhattah Government in Cuttack, and subsequently by us, we beg leave to submit them for the favourable consideration of the honourable the Vice President in Council.

2. It may be requisite to add our belief of the facts stated by the Petitioners; and that we consider them to be fully deserving of every attention which may be consistent with the Regulations of Government, and with the pleasure of the honourable the Vice President in Council.

Calcutta, }  
24th Sept. 1805. }

We have, &c. (Signed) *George Harcourt*,  
Col<sup>l</sup> and late Comm<sup>r</sup> for Cuttack.  
*J. Melvill*, late Commander.

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(No. 32.)

## PETITION of a Narindar Rae Sudur Kanoongoe, of the Province of Cuttack.

Presented to the Commissioners, on the 14th September 1805.

(No. 33.)

(After the usual Compliments.)

THE office of Sudur Kanoongoe of the province of Cuttack, has been hereditary in the family of your Petitioner for generations back; and your Petitioner has accordingly, with the usual establishment of his office, continued to discharge the duties of this situation since the conquest of the province by the British forces in the year 1211 Umlee hitherto. The judicial and revenue departments of the province having now been placed under distinct authorities, and the records of the latter having descended to your Petitioner in regular succession from his forefathers, with every necessary information connected with the Juma of the Mogulbundy and Gurjat territories, your Petitioner is led humbly to conceive that his services may be useful to the collector, until the final conclusion of the settlement of the province. Your Petitioner therefore requests that his office of Kanoongoe, with the establishment thereof, and whatever shall be deemed suitable, may be authorized and sanctioned until the settlement shall have been completed.

A true Translation.

(Signed) *J. Mac Innes*,  
Assistant.

## PETITION of Gopal Pundit, Keeper of the Marhattah Records in the Province of Cuttack. Presented to the Commissioners on the 14th September 1805.

(No. 34.)

(After the usual Compliments.)

YOUR Petitioner begs leave humbly to state, that since the commencement of the Berar government about 60 years ago in the province of Cuttack, he and his forefathers have held the office of keeper of the Marhatta Records under the said government. For the last 30 years your Petitioner by himself discharged this office, and has accordingly performed the duties thereof since the province became a part of the British possessions. Your Petitioner further humbly begs leave to bring to mind the assistance he has afforded in reducing to order the deranged records of the Marhatta Government, and in extracting from them information, which he presumes it will be confessed has been found of considerable use. His character in the province, the zeal with which he has discharged his duty to the British Government, and the service which he has rendered, by the ready communication of his extensive and intimate knowledge on all points connected with the province, are well known to you, and will he trusts procure to him the attention and favour of Government, more especially at his present advanced age. Your Petitioner in conclusion humbly begs that he may be continued in his office, and (with the usual establishment) directed to do the duties thereof under the collector.

A true Translation.

(Signed) *J. Mac Innes*,  
Assistant.

Ordered, That copies of the foregoing letter from the late commissioners in Cuttack, and of the petitions mentioned to accompany it, be transmitted to the Board of Revenue and to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, with directions to forward the petitions to the judge and collector of Cuttack, requiring them to report whether the petitioners can be conveniently employed in any situation on their respective establishments.

## EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 21st November 1805.

THE Secretary lays before the Board the draft of a Regulation prepared in conformity to the provision contained in section 31, Regulation XII. 1805, for the collection of a tax on pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Juggernaut. The Vice President in Council observes, that the above-mentioned Regulation will immediately be taken into consideration, and



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(No. 20.)

and that it will hereafter be recorded, with such modifications as may appear to be proper. In the meantime the Vice President in Council is pleased to depute Mr. James Hunter to officiate for the present as collector of the tax on pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Jaggernaut.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following letter to Mr. Hunter:

To James Hunter, Esq.

Sir,

I AM directed to acquaint you, that the honourable the Vice President in Council has been pleased to constitute an office, under the appellation of the Office of Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Jaggernaut, and to appoint you for the present to officiate in that capacity.

2. Enclosed you will receive an extract from a Regulation, which has been prepared for the collection of the tax on pilgrims, and for the maintenance of good order, regularity and tranquillity in the interior of the Temple, and in the town of Jaggernautpooree and its dependencies; and which will hereafter be printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793, with such modifications as, on a further consideration of the subject, may appear to Government to be advisable.

3. In the meantime you are desired to make the necessary arrangements for collecting the tax on pilgrims, at the rate specified in the accompanying draft.

4. The Vice President in Council likewise desires that you will make it an object of your particular attention, to establish such rules respecting the admission of pilgrims to the Temple, as may be best calculated to preserve good order, and prevent accidents, on the principles stated in the draft of the Regulation now transmitted to you.

5. The Vice President in Council desires that you will submit to him, as soon after you shall have taken charge of your office as may be practicable, the draft of any rules which you would recommend to be adopted in addition to, or on modification of the provisions contained in the enclosed rules, being particularly careful, in any suggestions which you may offer to Government on this subject, to attend to the religious opinions of the Hindoos, and to the particular institutions (so far as they are known) of the Temple of Jaggernaut.

6. You will direct your early attention to the establishments which it may be necessary to maintain for the collection of the tax, and will submit to Government a statement of the officers who you may deem it necessary to employ for that purpose, and of the allowances which it may be proper to grant to them respectively.

7. You will concert with the magistrate of Cuttack, the measures necessary to be adopted for the maintenance of the general peace and tranquillity of the town of Jaggernautpooree and its dependencies, under the provisions contained in sections 23 and 24 of the accompanying draft.

8. Until the proposed Regulation shall have been formally passed into a law, you will correspond direct with the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber, }  
21st November 1805. }

(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,  
Secretary to Government, Rev<sup>d</sup> Depart.

(No. 13.)

EXTRACT Bengal Public Consultations, the 29th November 1805.

Acting Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Jaggernaut, to George Dowdeswell, Esq.  
Secretary to Government, in the Revenue Department.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, with its enclosure, and in compliance with the 6th paragraph to acquaint you, that for the present, the Establishment enumerated in enclosure (A.) will be necessary for the due collection of the tax on pilgrims to the Temple at Jaggernautpooree.

2. I therefore hope it will meet the approbation of the honourable the Vice President in Council, and that I may be permitted to entertain those servants to whose names a (\*) is attached, immediately, as they cannot be procured at Poorshootom Poonee.

3. The above-mentioned Establishment may hereafter, upon enquiry, be encreased or reduced as may appear necessary.

4. I have also the honour to inclose a list (B.) of Stationary and other articles, of which those bearing a (\*) are not procurable at the station of Pooree.

5 I trust I shall be able to reach that place on or about the 10th of January 1806, and beg to be honoured with instructions regarding the necessary cutcherries.

I have the honour, &c.

Calcutta, }  
28th November 1805. }

(Signed) J. Hunter,  
Acting Collector of Tax.



(A.)—LIST of Amla for collecting the Tax on Pilgrims resorting to the Temple at Juggernautpooree.

(No. 14.)

|                              | At the<br>Athara Nalla. | At Lokhnat. | Total. | Monthly<br>Allowance.<br><br>Sa. Rs. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Darogha - - - - -            | 1                       | - -         | 1      | 150                                  |
| Naeb D° - - - - -            | - -                     | 1           | 1      | 50                                   |
| English Writer - - - - -     | *1                      | - -         | 1      | 80                                   |
| D° - D° - - - - -            | *1                      | - -         | 1      | 40                                   |
| Persian Writers - - - - -    | 3                       | 1           | 4      | 80                                   |
| Poona D° - - - - -           | 3                       | 1           | 4      | 40                                   |
| Khazanchee - - - - -         | 1                       | - -         | 1      | 50                                   |
| Naeb D° - - - - -            | - -                     | 1           | 1      | 15                                   |
| Potadars - - - - -           | 1                       | 1           | 2      | 20                                   |
| Record Keeper - - - - -      | *1                      | - -         | 1      | 30                                   |
| Moonshee - - - - -           | *1                      | - -         | 1      | 40                                   |
| Nazir - - - - -              | *1                      | - -         | 1      | 16                                   |
| Naeb D° - - - - -            | *1                      | - -         | 1      | 8                                    |
| Chuprassees - - - - -        | *10                     | - -         | 10     | 40                                   |
| Peeadas - - - - -            | 6                       | 4           | 10     | 30                                   |
| Dufuturees - - - - -         | *1                      | *1          | 2      | 18                                   |
| Sweeper - - - - -            | 1                       | - -         | 1      | 3                                    |
| Funash - - - - -             | *1                      | - -         | 1      | 4                                    |
| Bihister - - - - -           | 1                       | - -         | 1      | 5                                    |
| Country Paper, &c. - - - - - | - -                     | - -         | - -    | 40                                   |
| Sicca Rupees - -             |                         |             |        | 759                                  |

(Signed)

J. H.

A. C.

(B.)—LIST of Stationary and other Articles necessary for the use of the Office of the Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Juggernaut.

(No. 15.)

|                                                        |                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *4 Writing tables,                                     | 3 Dozen pencils,                                                       |
| *1 Set of pigeon holes,                                | 6 Slates and pencil,                                                   |
| *6 Chairs,                                             | 12 Blank books of sizes,                                               |
| 2 Stools of English Writers,                           | 24 Long narrow check-books for tickets to be<br>given to each pilgrim, |
| *1 Treasure chest,                                     | 12 Penknives,                                                          |
| *1 Smaller ditto for Ghat Lokhnat,                     | 6 Paper weights,                                                       |
| 2 Book shelves,                                        | 12 Papers of sand,                                                     |
| 2 Boxes for native records,                            | 60 Sticks of sealing wax,                                              |
| *6 Office boxes,                                       | 4 Wafer seals,                                                         |
| *6 Carpets for respectable natives to be<br>seated on, | 1 Seal for official letters,                                           |
| *1 Office seal as collector,                           | 6 Rulers,                                                              |
| *1 Ditto as Assistant Magistrate,                      | 6 Inkstands,                                                           |
| *1 Inkholder for ditto,                                | 6 Sand boxes,                                                          |
| Copies of the Regulations,                             | 6 Pair of scissors,                                                    |
| The Calcutta Gazette,                                  | 2 Pair large ditto,                                                    |
| 2 Small bells,                                         | 50 Bundles of red tape,                                                |
| 10 Chuprasses and belts.                               | 6 Bottles of India rubber,                                             |
| 1 Ream of folio paper,                                 | 24 Papers of black ink-powder,                                         |
| 1 Ditto medium ditto,                                  | 12 Papers of red ditto,                                                |
| 5 Ditto foolscap,                                      | 6 Erasing knives,                                                      |
| 2 Ditto quarto post,                                   | 6 Paper cutters,                                                       |
| 5 Quires blotting paper,                               | 500 Quills,                                                            |
| 12 Canisters of wafers,                                | 6 Bundles of pounce,                                                   |
|                                                        | 1 Map of the Province of Kutuk, if pro-<br>curable.                    |

(Signed)

J. H.

A. C.



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of the  
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respecting  
the Temple of  
Juggernaut.

1 Writer - - - 70.  
1 Record keeper 30.  
1 Moonshy - - 30.  
Jemmadar - - 10.  
Peons, 10 - - - 40.  
1 Duftry - - - 6.  
2 Writing Tables.  
6 Chairs.  
1 large Treasury  
Chest.  
1 small ditto.  
2 Boxes for Records  
10 Chuprases and  
Belts.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Acting Collector:

To the Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut.

Sir,

I AM directed by the honourable the Vice President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, with its enclosures.

The Vice President in Council has been pleased to authorize you to entertain the establishment specified in the margin, to assist you in the collection of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut.

3. You are likewise authorized to furnish yourself with the several articles detailed in the margin, submitting to Government a statement of the actual expense which may be incurred on that account.

4. Seals of office will be prepared under the inspection of the Secretary, and forwarded to you from the Presidency.

5. The Committee of Stationary will be directed to furnish you with such articles of Stationary as they may deem necessary for the use of your office, you will accordingly transmit your indent to the Committee.

6. The Vice President in Council is not aware that any necessity can exist for any disbursements in addition to those above stated; at all events it appears to the Vice President in Council to be proper to suspend his sanction for incurring any further expense until you shall have actually taken charge of the office, and shall be able to state from experience what further expense may be indispensably necessary.

7. Adverting to the remark contained in the last paragraph of your letter, that you expect to arrive at Juggernaut about the 10th of January, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Vice President in Council considers it to be highly desirable that you should expedite your journey to Cuttack, and that he is not aware of any circumstances which should protract your arrival at that place to so distant a period; I am accordingly directed to desire that you will proceed by Dawk to Juggernaut, as soon after the receipt of this letter as may be practicable.

8. You will report, on your arrival at Juggernaut, what arrangement you would propose to be adopted with regard to the cutcherries required for the collection of the duties.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber,  
the 29th November 1805.

(Signed) *G. Dowdeswell*,  
Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department.

Resolutions:

(No. 16. A.)

Ordered, That the Committees of Stationary be directed to furnish Mr. James Hunter, the Acting Collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, with such articles of stationary as they may deem necessary for the use of his office.

(Signed) *G. Dowdeswell*,  
Secretary.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 5th December 1805.

(No. 32.)

Acting Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to George Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to Government, in the Revenue Department.

Sir,

PAR. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to acquaint you that I shall entertain the persons therein named, as they must be procured in Calcutta. The 2d English writer, however, seems to be necessary, as not only the office is a new one, which will probably require a good deal of English correspondence and accounts, but it would be a serious inconvenience were I to be deprived of my writer's services by sickness, which will not be improbable; and at Juggernautpoore another English writer (to supply his place temporarily, in the event of such an accident) is not to be found, unless I may be allowed one from the magistrate's cutcherry. I had also intended, as the office was new, to divide my time between Ghat Athara Nala and Ghat Lokhnat, for which purpose I propose an establishment of two dufthees, with four writing tables and a few office boxes, for the carriage of my letters, &c. from one cutcherry to the other. Should the honourable the Vice President deem this advisable, I trust the expense will be admitted.

I have, &c.

Calcutta,  
4th Dec. 1805.

(Signed) *J. Hunter*,  
Collector.

Ordered, That the Acting Collector be informed that the Vice President in Council does not think it advisable to authorize him to incur any further expense on account of the tax on pilgrims, until he shall have arrived at Juggernaut, and commenced the duty.



## EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 19th December 1805.

Acting Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to Government, in the Revenue Department.

Sir,

Par. 1. I HAVE to request you will obtain the sanction of the honourable the Vice President in Council for my drawing the sum of sicca rupees (1,000) one thousand, on account, to enable me to make the advances required by my Amla, for their expenses to Juggernaut, and for the purchase and carriage of the office desks, &c.

2. I have further to request that I may be permitted to draw my allowances as Register of Poornea from the treasury at Juggernautpooree.

I have the honour, &c.

Calcutta,  
14th Dec. 1805.

(Signed) J. Hunter,  
Acting Collector of Tax on Pilgrims.

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(No. 29.)

The following Resolution was passed on the 17th instant.

The Vice President in Council directs that an order be granted in favour of Mr. James Hunter, on the general treasury, for the sum of rupees 1,000, on account of the establishment and contingencies of the office of collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut.

Ordered, That an extract from the Resolutions be sent to the public department, that the order on the treasury may thence be issued. The Vice President in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. Hunter to draw the salary receivable by him as Register of the Zillah Court at Poorneah, from the treasury of the Collector of Cuttack.

Ordered, That the Board of Revenue be directed to issue the necessary orders to the collector for the payment of Mr. Hunter's salary from the date of his appointment to that situation.

## EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 30th January 1806.

ON the 23d instant a Petition was read from Mosar Pundit, Juggernaut Rajekowar, and Sewajee Enties, stating that they had been employed on the part of Government at Cuttack, for the purpose of discharging and conducting the religious duties of that place, and that all the monies allowed them in the preceding year, were applied to the use of the religious sanctuaries at Juggernaut; that during the four months of the present year nothing whatever has been paid to them for the same purpose, which has compelled them to borrow; that grain is now cheap, which renders purchasing very advisable; that delay will enhance the price, and occasion great loss to Government, and want to themselves; and praying that the necessary orders for the usual expenses of the Tacoor, &c. at Juggernaut may be issued to the collector.

In consequence of the above representation, the Acting Collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, was authorized, on the above-mentioned date, to make such advances of cash as might appear to be necessary for the support of the Temple, and for the maintenance of its ministers and officers, and as might be conformable to former established usages.

## EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Council, February 6th, 1806.

Acting Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to George Dowdeswell, Esquire, Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that after making the necessary enquiries and arrangements for the collection of the tax on pilgrims, I have this day, in consequence of your letter of the 2d instant, stationed Gopal Pundit as Darogha at Ghat Athara Nala, and Naimdur Rac as Darogha at Ghat Lokhnat, with the under-mentioned Amla attached to their respective Kuchihrees, without which it appears impracticable that they should be able to do their duties, and I therefore hope it will meet the sanction of the honourable the Vice President in Council; viz.

At Ghat Athara Nala:

- 1 Peshkar.
- 3 Persian and Ooreea Mohurrurs.
- 1 Treasurer, who will also have charge of the Sudder Treasury.
- 1 Poldar, and
- 1 Persian and Ooreea Mohurrur, } for Sudder Treasury.

At Ghat Lokhnat:

- 1 Peshkar.
- 2 Persian and Ooreea Mohurrurs.
- 1 Treasurer's Naib.
- 1 Poldar, and
- 1 Persian and Ooreea Mohurrur, } for - - D<sup>o</sup>.

I shall very shortly do myself the honour of proposing the allowances which may appear proper for the Amla above mentioned, as also for the under-mentioned additional Amla, whom

(No. 29.)

(No. 26.)



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whom I have found necessary for my own Kuchiharee, until I may be honoured with the orders of the honourable the Vice President in Council at the Sudder Kuchihree:—

1 Peskhar, 5 Persian and Ooreea Mohurrurs, and 1 Sweeper.

3d. For the present, each Punda (or person who conducts the pilgrims) or pilgrim, if he have no conductor, on arriving at the Ghat, and paying the established fees, receives a certificate from the Darogha, which is lodged by the Punda or pilgrim at the Sudder Kuchihree, and there exchanged for another bearing my signature (the seal will be added when it arrives;) without producing which, or proving to the satisfaction of the Purchas that he lives within Purykosee, or fifteen miles of Poree, those people being in the habit of visiting the Pagoda almost daily, he is not permitted to enter the Pagoda, nor to make dursun.

4th. I take the liberty of proposing that the above-mentioned certificates be printed, with vacancies for the pilgrims names, according to a form which I shall, if the plan be approved of, forward for the inspection of Government, and until then, the number of Mohurrurs whom I have employed cannot be dispensed with, and must even be increased during the times of the Jatrees or festivals.

5. In answer to the 7th paragraph of your letter of the 21st November and 9th paragraph of the Regulation, I beg leave to state, that I called upon the Magistrate of Kutuk, and shewed him my instructions; as he declined giving me any orders respecting my conduct as his assistant, I have been necessitated to commence my duty without the aid of the police officers.

6. (Para. 7th of Regulation.) I beg to be informed, whether it is my duty to ascertain what are the usual fees of the officers of the Temple, as it will require some days to do it with correctness.

7. I have repaired the old Marhatta Kuchihree at Ghat Athara Nala for Gopal Pundit's office, built a small temporary Crhupper at Ghat Lokhnat for Narindur Rae, and am repairing a building belonging to Government, near the Pagoda, for my own Kuchihree.

8. I have therefore to request the sanction of Government to the expense, in order that my bill may be audited when presented.

9. I have not been able to procure a dufturee for six rupees per month, as directed in your letter of the 21st November, and request I may be permitted to engage one at eight rupees.

10. I shall shortly be able to give the necessary information respecting Kuchihrees, the present ones not being at all fit for the required uses.

Juggernaut,  
22d January 1806.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. Hunter,  
Acting Collector of Tax on Pilgrims.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Acting Collector of the Tax on pilgrims.

To the Acting Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut.

Sir,

(No. 27.) I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 22d ultimo.

2. The Governor General in Council authorizes you to entertain the officers mentioned in the 1st and 2d paragraphs of your letter, to assist you in the conduct of the duties of your office; but you are desired to state, without loss of time, the allowances which you would propose to be granted to those officers respectively.

3. The Governor General in Council approves your proposition for printing the certificates required for the admission of pilgrims, you are accordingly desired to furnish the form of a certificate, and to state the number which will be wanted in the first instance, when the necessary orders for printing them will be issued.

4. On the publication of the Regulation regarding the Temple of Juggernaut (which will shortly be issued) the magistrate will of course conform to the provision contained in it regarding the police in the vicinity of the Temple.

5. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that it will be in every point of view advisable to ascertain the fees hitherto received by the minister and officers of the Temple. It will be determined, by a clause in the Regulation, whether such fees are to be paid separately, or whether they are to be included in the tax leviable from the pilgrims on the part of Government, and proportionable allowances assigned to the officers from the public treasury.

6. You will submit a bill for the expense incurred in the repair of the buildings mentioned in the 7th paragraph of your letter, for the consideration of Government.

7. Under the circumstances stated by you, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to fix the wages of your duftory at eight rupees per month.

Council Chamber,  
6th February 1806.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,  
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.



## EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Council, February 13th, 1806.

Acting Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to George Dowdeswell, Esq.  
Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department.

No. 7.  
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of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Jaggernaut.

(No. 30.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th January, and to acquaint you, that my treasury is as yet in its infancy, and unable to answer the demands that will be made against it, in consequence of your letter; I therefore take the liberty of requesting that the Collector of Kutuk may be directed to answer my draft upon him for any amount under 20,000 rupees, which I may find indispensably necessary to make up the deficiency of my treasury.

I request also that the Collector of Kutuk may be directed to correspond with me, and to furnish me with copies of any papers relating to the Temple, which I may have occasion for, from among the records of his office.

I have, &amp;c.

Juggernaut,  
1st February 1806.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,  
Acting Collector.

Acting Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esq.  
Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

(No. 31.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the honourable the Vice President in Council, that I have held proceedings against Dyaneedhee Gunes, a Purharee, for receiving two gold mohurs and seven rupees from Nourung Lal Jatree and three Barung Jatrees, without the knowledge of the collector, and that he confesses having done so, but pleads as his excuse that no other person of his description presented petitions for leave to take presents.

One mohur has been expended on Bhog, or holy food, presented to the god; and I have directed the rest to be lodged in the treasury, until I receive the orders of Government.

3. I have also taken the liberty of suspending Dianeedee Gunes from his functions until then.

4. Having only received one petition to take a present, since the publication of the Orders of Government on the subject, I suspect that an immense number of the conductors of pilgrims will be found to have infringed the order, I have therefore in a former letter of this day's date, taken the liberty of recommending fines, instead of dismissal from office, as an adequate punishment, and which will not effect the established duties of the Temple.

I have the honour to be,

Juggernaut,  
3d February 1806.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,  
Acting Collector of Tax.

Acting Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to J. Dowdeswell, Esq.  
Secretary of the Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that for these two days past, the crowd has been increasing considerably at Ghatathara Nala, and on going to the spot yesterday evening, I found it necessary to station four Bat Peadas at that Ghat.

2. Bat Peadas are road peons, who were formerly employed by the Marhatta Government to prevent accidents, and also to act as a check upon the Pundas and Purharees, for the purpose of preventing their bringing Lal Jatrees under the appearance of Kungals; and these persons are the more necessary, as very few pilgrims indeed have passed, who were not called Kungals, both by their conductors and by themselves, until upon enquiry many of them proved Lal Jatrees, and paid accordingly.

3. It appears proper that some punishment should attach to a Punda, who knowingly attempts to deceive the officers of Government in the above respects.

4. As the punishment attached to taking presents from pilgrims, without the knowledge of the Collector, viz. dismissal from their employment, appears as if it will deprive the Pagoda of the services of numbers of Pundas and Purharees, who are indispensably necessary for the interior duties of the Temple; I take the liberty therefore of recommending that fines, under the controul of Government, or of the Board of Revenue, be substituted in its stead.

5. In explanation of the above paragraph, I beg leave to state, that the only present for which I received an argee, was, on the 25th January, presented by Demra Beesee Purharee, for permission to receive four annas from a Lal Jatree.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

Juggernaut,  
3d February 1806.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,  
Acting Collector of Tax.



No. 7.  
Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Juggernaut.

(No. 33.)

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Acting Collector at Juggernaut.

To the Collector of Juggernaut.

Sir,

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the following Letters from you :

1. Letter, 1st instant.
2. D<sup>o</sup> - - 3d D<sup>o</sup>.

2. The Board of Revenue will be directed to grant an assignment in your favour, for the sum of rupees 10,000, or for such part of that amount as may be indispensably required on account of the expenses of the Temple of Juggernaut. Adverting to the information contained in one of your letters of the 3d instant, respecting the large concourse of pilgrims assembling at Juggernaut, the Governor General in Council concludes that you cannot have occasion for a larger sum from the treasury of the Collector than that above specified.

3. It was not intended by the draft of the Rules transmitted to you on the 21st November last, that every person who might receive presents from the pilgrims, without duly notifying them to the Collector, should be dismissed without reserve from his office, but only that he should be liable to dismissal, if the circumstances of the case should appear to warrant that punishment. The Governor General in Council will probably deem it expedient to make further provisions for cases of that nature, in the regulation now in consideration.

4. With respect to the case of Dyaneedhee Gunes, the Governor General in Council has pleased to authorize you to restore him to the situation heretofore held by him.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber,  
February 13th, 1806.

(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,  
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Ordered, That the Board of Revenue be desired to grant an assignment on the Collector of Cuttack, in favour of Mr. G. Hunter, the Acting Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut for the sum of 10,000 rupees, or for such part of that amount as Mr. Hunter may indispensably require on account of the Temple at Juggernaut.

(No. 50.)

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 20th February 1806.

To G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department,  
Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose my Treasury Account, from the 23d till the 31st January, and a List of the Number, Description, &c. of Pilgrims permitted to pass between the 22d and 31st January.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Juggernaut,  
8th February 1806.

(Signed) J. Hunter,  
Acting Collector of Tax.



No. 51.—TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Office of Collector of Tax on Pilgrims,  
for the Month of January 1806.

| Month. - - Date.                | NAMES<br>of the<br>G H A T S.                    | Denomination<br>of<br>Pilgrims.                    | Number of<br>Pilgrims. | Each paying.                  |                                          | TOTAL.                                                             |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                 |                                                  |                                                    |                        | S <sup>a</sup> R <sup>s</sup> | S <sup>a</sup> R <sup>s</sup> . Ans. Ps. | S <sup>a</sup> R <sup>s</sup> . An <sup>a</sup> . P <sup>s</sup> . |
| January 23.                     | Athara Nala -<br>Lokhnat - -                     | Bhurung - -<br>- - - -                             | 5<br>- -               | 2<br>- -                      | 10<br>- -                                | 10 - -                                                             |
| - - - 24.                       | Athara - -<br>Nala - -<br>Lokhnat - -            | Lall - -<br>Bhurung - -<br>D <sup>o</sup> - -      | 2<br>3<br>6            | 10<br>2<br>2                  | 20<br>6<br>12                            | 38 - -                                                             |
| - - - 25.                       | Athara - -<br>Nala - -<br>Lokhnat - -            | Lall - -<br>Bhurung - -<br>Lall - -<br>Bhurung - - | 3<br>21<br>6<br>10     | 10<br>2<br>6<br>2             | 30<br>42<br>36<br>20                     | 128 - -                                                            |
| - - - 26.                       | Athara - -<br>Nala - -<br>Lokhnat - -            | Lall - -<br>Bhurung - -<br>- - - -                 | 1<br>36<br>- -         | 10<br>2<br>- -                | 10<br>72<br>- -                          | 82 - -                                                             |
| - - - 27.                       | Athara - -<br>Nala - -<br>Lokhnat - -            | Lall - -<br>Bhurung - -<br>- - - -                 | 1<br>13<br>- -         | 10<br>2<br>- -                | 10<br>26<br>- -                          | 36 - -                                                             |
| - - - 28.                       | Athara - -<br>Nala - -<br>Lokhnat - -            | Lall - -<br>Bhurung - -<br>- - - -                 | 8<br>7<br>- -          | 10<br>2<br>- -                | 80<br>14<br>- -                          | 94 - -                                                             |
| - - - 29.                       | Athara - -<br>Nala - -<br>Lokhnat - -            | Lall - -<br>Bhurung - -<br>- - - -                 | 3<br>21<br>2           | 10<br>2<br>2                  | 30<br>42<br>4                            | 76 - -                                                             |
| - - - 30.                       | Athara - -<br>Nala - -<br>Lokhnat - -            | Lall - -<br>Bhurung - -<br>D <sup>o</sup> - -      | 6<br>22<br>2           | 10<br>2<br>2                  | 60<br>40<br>4                            | 108 - -                                                            |
| - - - 31.                       | Athara - -<br>Nala - -<br>- - - -<br>Lokhnat - - | Lall - -<br>Bhurung - -<br>Lall - -<br>Bhurung - - | 22<br>212<br>1<br>2    | 10<br>2<br>6<br>2             | 220<br>424<br>6<br>4                     | 654 - -                                                            |
| TOTAL S <sup>a</sup> Rupees - - |                                                  |                                                    |                        |                               |                                          | 1,226 - -                                                          |

Juggernaut,  
1st February 1806. }

E. E.  
(Signed)

J. Hunter,  
Act<sup>s</sup> Collector of Tax.



No. 52.—ABSTRACT DAILY ACCOUNT OF PILGRIMS resorting to Juggernaut, from the 22d to the 31st January 1866.

| Month. - - - Date. | NAMES<br>of the<br>G H A T S. |   | Number of<br>Ruhans. | Number of Pilgrims. | Tree. | Kungal. | Dess. | Byragus, &c. | By Order of the<br>Governor General. | Paying Duty. | Lall. | Under the charge of<br>Punda. | Under the charge of<br>Pucharee. | S <sup>2</sup> R <sup>2</sup> . An <sup>2</sup> . P <sup>2</sup> . | S <sup>2</sup> R <sup>2</sup> . An <sup>2</sup> . P <sup>2</sup> . | TOTAL. |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------|-------|---------|-------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| January - 22.      | Athara Nala -                 | - | 6                    | 96                  | 96    | 70      | -     | 26           | -                                    | -            | -     | -                             | -                                | -                                                                  | -                                                                  | -      |
|                    | Lokhnat -                     | - | -                    | -                   | -     | -       | -     | -            | -                                    | -            | -     | -                             | -                                | -                                                                  | -                                                                  | -      |
|                    | TOTAL -                       | - | 6                    | 96                  | 96    | 70      | -     | 26           | -                                    | -            | -     | -                             | -                                | -                                                                  | -                                                                  | -      |
| - - - 23.          | Athara Nala -                 | - | 9                    | 120                 | 115   | 97      | -     | 18           | -                                    | 5            | -     | 5                             | -                                | 10                                                                 | -                                                                  | 10     |
|                    | Lokhnat -                     | - | 3                    | 5                   | 5     | 2       | -     | 3            | -                                    | -            | -     | -                             | -                                | -                                                                  | -                                                                  | -      |
|                    | TOTAL -                       | - | 12                   | 125                 | 120   | 99      | -     | 21           | -                                    | 5            | -     | 5                             | -                                | 10                                                                 | -                                                                  | 10     |
| - - - 24.          | Athara Nala -                 | - | 17                   | 226                 | 221   | 207     | 14    | -            | -                                    | 5            | 2     | -                             | 3                                | 6                                                                  | -                                                                  | 26     |
|                    | Lokhnat -                     | - | 3                    | 12                  | 6     | -       | 6     | -            | -                                    | 6            | -     | -                             | 6                                | 12                                                                 | -                                                                  | 12     |
|                    | TOTAL -                       | - | 20                   | 238                 | 227   | 207     | 20    | -            | -                                    | 11           | 2     | -                             | 9                                | 18                                                                 | -                                                                  | 38     |
| - - - 25.          | Athara Nala -                 | - | 23                   | 214                 | 190   | 161     | 29    | -            | -                                    | 24           | 3     | 10                            | 11                               | 42                                                                 | -                                                                  | 72     |
|                    | Lokhnat -                     | - | 3                    | 18                  | 2     | 1       | -     | 1            | -                                    | 16           | 6     | 10                            | -                                | 20                                                                 | -                                                                  | 56     |
|                    | TOTAL -                       | - | 26                   | 232                 | 192   | 162     | 29    | 1            | -                                    | 40           | 9     | 20                            | 11                               | 62                                                                 | -                                                                  | 128    |
| - - - 26.          | Athara Nala -                 | - | 37                   | 378                 | 341   | 339     | 2     | -            | -                                    | 37           | 1     | -                             | 36                               | 72                                                                 | -                                                                  | 82     |
|                    | Lokhnat -                     | - | 1                    | 2                   | 2     | -       | -     | 2            | -                                    | -            | -     | -                             | -                                | -                                                                  | -                                                                  | -      |
|                    | TOTAL -                       | - | 38                   | 380                 | 343   | 339     | 2     | 2            | -                                    | 37           | 1     | -                             | 36                               | 72                                                                 | -                                                                  | 82     |



|               |               |    |     |     |     |    |    |   |     |    |   |    |     |   |     |    |     |     |   |     |   |
|---------------|---------------|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|---|-----|----|---|----|-----|---|-----|----|-----|-----|---|-----|---|
| January - 27. | Athara Nala - | 21 | 253 | 239 | 236 | 3  | -  | - | 14  | 1  | 1 | -  | 10  | - | 13  | 10 | 3   | 26  | - | 36  | - |
|               | Lockhnat -    | 2  | 8   | 8   | -   | -  | -  | - | -   | -  | - | -  | -   | - | -   | -  | -   | -   | - | -   | - |
|               | TOTAL -       | 23 | 261 | 247 | 236 | 3  | 8  | - | 14  | 1  | 1 | -  | 10  | - | 13  | 10 | 3   | 26  | - | 36  | - |
| - - - 28.     | Athara Nala - | 27 | 251 | 236 | 179 | 57 | -  | - | 15  | 8  | - | 8  | 80  | - | 7   | 4  | 3   | 14  | - | 94  | - |
|               | Lockhnat -    | 1  | 13  | 13  | -   | -  | -  | - | -   | -  | - | -  | -   | - | -   | -  | -   | -   | - | -   | - |
|               | TOTAL -       | 28 | 264 | 249 | 192 | 57 | -  | - | 15  | 8  | - | 8  | 80  | - | 7   | 4  | 3   | 14  | - | 94  | - |
| - - - 29.     | Athara Nala - | 23 | 394 | 370 | 354 | 16 | -  | - | 24  | 3  | - | 3  | 30  | - | 21  | 3  | 18  | 42  | - | 72  | - |
|               | Lockhnat -    | 6  | 18  | 16  | 1   | 6  | 9  | - | 2   | -  | - | -  | -   | - | 2   | -  | 2   | 4   | - | 4   | - |
|               | TOTAL -       | 39 | 412 | 386 | 355 | 22 | 9  | - | 26  | 3  | - | 3  | 30  | - | 23  | 3  | 20  | 46  | - | 76  | - |
| - - - 30.     | Athara Nala - | 20 | 344 | 316 | 313 | 3  | -  | - | 28  | 6  | - | 6  | 60  | - | 22  | 4  | 18  | 44  | - | 104 | - |
|               | Lockhnat -    | 1  | 2   | -   | -   | -  | -  | - | 2   | -  | - | -  | -   | - | 2   | -  | 2   | 4   | - | 4   | - |
|               | TOTAL -       | 21 | 346 | 316 | 313 | 3  | -  | - | 30  | 6  | - | 6  | 60  | - | 24  | 4  | 20  | 48  | - | 108 | - |
| - - - 31.     | Athara Nala - | 30 | 502 | 268 | 256 | -  | 12 | - | 234 | 22 | 1 | 21 | 220 | - | 212 | 10 | 202 | 424 | - | 644 | - |
|               | Lockhnat -    | 7  | 42  | 39  | 4   | 4  | 13 | - | 3   | 1  | - | 1  | 6   | - | 2   | -  | 2   | 4   | - | 10  | - |
|               | TOTAL -       | 37 | 544 | 307 | 278 | 4  | 25 | - | 237 | 23 | 1 | 22 | 226 | - | 214 | 10 | 204 | 428 | - | 654 | - |

E. E.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,

Acting Collector of Tax.

Juggernaut, }  
1st February 1866.



No. 7.  
Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Jaggernaut.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 27th February 1806.

Extract of Governor General's Minute; dated 27th February, 1806.

THE Governor General proposes the following appointment:

Mr. James Hunter to be Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut.

Ordered, That the appointment of Mr. Hunter be issued from this Department.

(No. 18.)

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 6th March 1806.

(No. 51.)

Collector of Tax at Juggernaut, to George Dowesdwell, Esquire, Secretary to Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and in answer to the second paragraph, to acquaint you, that since writing my former letter I have found it necessary to make a few trifling alterations in my establishments, which will I hope meet the approbation of the honourable the Governor General in Council.

2. The alterations are contained in the accompanying list (A.) which also contains the allowances, which I take the liberty of proposing for my Amla.

3. In compliance with the third paragraph, I have the honour to enclose forms of Certificates to be printed, each having six inches of blank paper under the printing for the insertion of each pilgrim's name; and to acquaint you that the number of each, will probably be expended in six months, is as follows:

|                             |           |          |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Shoomarees, or Certificates | - - - - - | 1,00,000 |
| Reemannas, or Passes        | - - - - - | 1,00,000 |
| Khulas Chithees             | - - - - - | 1,30,000 |

4. I have the pleasure to enclose a bill (B.) for the temporary building at Ghat Lokhnat, and will forward bills for the repairs of the other Kuchihrees as soon as they are finished, which will be very shortly.

5. I beg also to submit my bill (C.) for the articles procured, in compliance with your letter of the 29th November 1805, amounting to sicca rupees 497; and to acquaint you that I have paid to the Collector of Kutuck sicca rupees 1,000, on account of that sum advanced to me while in Calcutta.

6. I beg to be informed whether the Salaries of my Amla are to be paid by me, or by the Collector of Kutuk.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Juggernaut, }  
19th Feb. 1806. }

(Signed) J. Hunter,  
Acting Collector Tax.

(No. 52.)

(A.)—LIST of Amla attached to the Sudder Kuchihree; &c.

|                                                   | Monthly Allowance. | Date of Appointment. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                   | Sa. Rs             |                      |                                                                                                                                              |
| 1 English Writer - - -                            | 70                 | 13 Dec. 1805         | By order of Government.                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Peshkar - - -                                   | 50                 | - - -                | Ditto.                                                                                                                                       |
| 1 Moonshee - - -                                  | 30                 | 7 Jan. 1806          | Ditto.                                                                                                                                       |
| 1 Serishtadar - - -                               | 30                 | 6 Dec. 1805          | Ditto.                                                                                                                                       |
| 2 Persian Mohurrurs, at }<br>20/ each - - - }     | 40                 | 20 Jan. 1806         | Ditto.                                                                                                                                       |
| 1 Head Ooreea Mohurrur -                          | 20                 | 20 - D° -            | Ditto.                                                                                                                                       |
| 2 Ooreea and Persian D°, }<br>at 20/ each - - - } | 40                 | 20 - D° -            | Ditto.                                                                                                                                       |
| 1 Treasurer - - -                                 | 50                 | 20 - D° -            | Ditto.                                                                                                                                       |
| 1 Persian Mohurrer for D°                         | 15                 | 18 Feb. D°           | Appointed on the removal of the Treasurer to the Sudder Kuchihree, and the abolition of the Naib Treasurer appointed by order of Government. |
| 1 Dufturee - - -                                  | 8                  | - - -                |                                                                                                                                              |
| 1 Juma'ar - - -                                   | 10                 | 4 Dec. 1805          | Ditto.                                                                                                                                       |
| 4 Chuprasses, at 4/ each -                        | 16                 | 1 - D° -             | Ditto.                                                                                                                                       |
| 6 D° - D° - - -                                   | 24                 | 4 - D° -             | Ditto.                                                                                                                                       |
| 1 Sweeper - - -                                   | 3                  | 8 Feb. D° -          | Ditto.                                                                                                                                       |

(Signed) J. H.  
Acting Collector Tax.



No. 7.  
Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Jaggernaut.

## ATHARA NALA GHAT.

|                                                                        | Monthly Allowance. | Date of Appointment.                | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                        | Sa. Rs.            |                                     |                                                                                                                                              |
| 1 Darogah - - -                                                        | 100                | 16 Jan. 1806                        | By order of Government.                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Peshkar - - -                                                        | 25                 | 20 - D° -                           | - - - Ditto.                                                                                                                                 |
| 3 Persian Mohurrurs, at 20 each - - -                                  | 60                 | 20 - D° -                           | - - - Ditto.                                                                                                                                 |
| 1 Murhuttee Neavees -                                                  | 15                 | 11 Feb. D°                          | { At the Darogah's request, Murhuttee being the character in which he transacts business.                                                    |
| 1 Persian Mohurrur, at Koomarpara - -                                  | 15                 | 17 D° -                             |                                                                                                                                              |
| 3 Bat peadas at the Ghat, at 3 each - - -                              | 9                  | { On the 3d Feb. 2; on the 11th, D° | { Four by order of Government, the other two found requisite for the Phandees or inferior Ghats, at which Pilgrims are not allowed to enter. |
| 3 Ditto - at Phandees, Hoolhoolea, Balooohat, Khundeeabund, at 3 ea. } | 9                  | - - -                               |                                                                                                                                              |
| 1 Potdar - - -                                                         | 6                  | 20 Jan. 1806                        | By order of Government.                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Mohurrur - - -                                                       | 12                 | 20 - D° -                           | - - - Ditto.                                                                                                                                 |
| 1 Dufturbund - - -                                                     | 3                  | 11 Feb. D° -                        | The Darogahs request for one, one appearing reasonable.                                                                                      |

(Signed) J. H.  
Acting Collector Tax.

## LOKHNAT GHAT.

|                                                                    | Monthly Allowance. | Date of Appointment. | REMARKS.                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                    | Sa. Rs.            |                      |                                                                                      |
| 1 Darogah - - -                                                    | 80                 | 16 Jan. 1806         | By order of Government.                                                              |
| 1 Peshkar - - -                                                    | 25                 | 20 - D° -            | - - - Ditto.                                                                         |
| 2 Mohurrurs, at 20 each -                                          | 40                 | 20 - D° -            | - - - Ditto.                                                                         |
| 1 Naib Treasurer - - -                                             | 25                 | 20 - D° -            | Abolished on the 17th Feb. 1806.                                                     |
| 1 Potdar - - -                                                     | 6                  | 20 - D° -            | By order of Government.                                                              |
| 1 Mohurrur - - -                                                   | 12                 | 20 - D° -            | - - - Ditto.                                                                         |
| 1 Dufturbund - - -                                                 | 3                  | 11 Feb. D° -         | As at Ghat Athara Nala.                                                              |
| 1 Bat peada at Ghat - -                                            | 3                  | 11 - D° -            | -                                                                                    |
| 3 D° at Phandees, Lokhnat, Mungla Ghat, and Machjan, at 3 each - } | 9                  | 11 - D°              | { To prevent Pilgrims from entering at those roads, and thereby escaping the duties. |
| 1 D° at Dantkatheea -                                              | 3                  | 17 - D° -            |                                                                                      |

(Signed) J. H.  
Acting Collector Tax.



No. 7.  
Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Juggernaut.

(B.)—CHARGES incurred for making the Kuchinree at Ghat Lokhnat.

|                             |                                                             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | A <sup>t</sup> . R <sup>s</sup> . | A <sup>s</sup> . | G <sup>d</sup> . |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| To                          | 582 Bamboos                                                 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11                                | 15               | 14               |
| -                           | 14 Posts                                                    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4                                 | 6                | —                |
| -                           | 23 Phuruns of Grass                                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10                                | 12               | 10               |
| -                           | 79 Ghuramies                                                | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7                                 | 6                | 10               |
| -                           | 7 Carpenters                                                | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | —                                 | 14               | —                |
| -                           | 10,000 Kuttahs of String                                    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1                                 | —                | —                |
| -                           | 9½ Tuttybunds                                               | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | —                                 | 10               | —                |
| -                           | 4 Persons, for trying the grass and assisting the Ghuramies | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | —                                 | 6                | —                |
| -                           | 4 Thillias                                                  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | —                                 | 1                | —                |
| -                           | 2 Mats                                                      | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | —                                 | 6                | —                |
| Total A <sup>t</sup> Rupees |                                                             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 37                                | 13               | 14               |
| or Sicca Rupees             |                                                             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 35                                | 3                | 6                |

(Signed) *Kewul Ram,*  
Acting Darogha.

(Nurinder Rae being absent on account of his health.)

(Signed) *J. Hunter,*  
Acting Collector Tax.

(No. 54.)

(C.)—The Honourable Company - - - Dr.

|                             |                                                                                                        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup> . | A <sup>s</sup> . | P <sup>s</sup> . |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| To                          | 2 Writing Tables                                                                                       | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 160                             | —                | —                |
| -                           | 6 Chairs                                                                                               | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30                              | —                | —                |
| -                           | 1 large teak wood Treasure Chest bound with iron                                                       | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 70                              | —                | —                |
| -                           | 1 smaller D <sup>o</sup> for Ghat Lokhnat                                                              | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25                              | —                | —                |
| -                           | 2 Record Boxes                                                                                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28                              | —                | —                |
| -                           | 10 Chuprases and Belts                                                                                 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32                              | —                | —                |
| -                           | - Carriage of Writing Tables from Calcutta                                                             | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 65                              | —                | —                |
| -                           | - Carriage of 6 Chairs from Kutuck                                                                     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1                               | —                | —                |
| -                           | - D <sup>o</sup> of Record Boxes from Calcutta                                                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27                              | —                | —                |
| -                           | - A Box of Stationary                                                                                  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8                               | —                | —                |
| -                           | - Carriage of D <sup>o</sup> from Calcutta                                                             | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26                              | —                | —                |
| -                           | 1 small Treasure Chest for Ghat Athara Nala, the Sudder Treasury being removed to the Sudder Kuchehree | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25                              | —                | —                |
| Total S <sup>t</sup> Rupees |                                                                                                        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 497                             | —                | —                |

Juggernaut, }  
19 Feb. 1806. }

(Signed) *J. Hunter,*  
Acting Collector Tax.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Collector of Tax at Juggernaut.

(No. 55.)

To the Collector of the Tax on the Pilgrims at Juggernaut.

I AM directed, by the honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 19th ultimo, with its enclosure.

2. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction for the present the revised establishment recommended by you for the collection of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, as specified in the statement submitted with your letter.

3. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the allowances of your officers, should be paid by yourself, and not by the collector of Cuttuck.

4. You are authorized to charge in your accounts, the expense incurred by you in the repair of the cutcherry at Ghaut Lokhnat amounting to sicca rupees 35. 3. 6.

5. You are likewise authorized to charge in your accounts the expense incurred by you on account of contingencies, being sicca rupees 497.

6. Previously to ordering the different certificates required by you to be printed, the Governor General in Council desires that you will furnish him with the necessary explanation respecting those certificates respectively; stating particularly the places at which they are to be issued, with such other information as may enable the Governor General



General in Council to judge in what manner this branch of the business is to be conducted, you are desired to furnish the information here required, as soon as circumstances will conveniently permit.

Council Chamber,  
6th March 1806.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,  
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

No. 7.  
Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Jaggernaut.

(No. 18.)

Extract Bengal Revenue Consultations, 20th March 1806.

Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to George Dowdeswell, Esquire, Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a list of pilgrims arrived, &c. for the month of February, and a separate account of the receipts, and to acquaint you, that on account of the crowds of pilgrims arriving for Gobind Doadushee (a holiday which occurs only once in about 25 years.) I find it necessary not only to employ the additional Amla enumerated in List (A.) but to dispense with the Shoomaree (or counting the number) of Kungal pilgrims, until the 5th March, at Ghat Athara Nala, where I held my own Kuchihree for several days, and after removing it back, I also thought it advisable to attend myself at that Ghaut, during the greatest part of each day, in order that I might, from actual observation, be the better enabled to lay down rules to be observed at the Ghauts by pilgrim and their conductors.

2. During the festival, I opened two other ghats for the admission of Desee pilgrims, or those living between Byturnee and Ganjam, the lives of the pilgrims being endangered by the greatness of the crowd at Athara Nala, and hope the measure will be approved.

3. In compliance with your letter of the 13th ultimo, I have restored Dyaneedhee Gunes, and returned the gold mohur and seven rupees.

4. I have advanced (on account) to the Purchas at rupees 10,000, and have also made a small advance to Dol Gobind the Ruth Purcha, for the expense of building the Ruths, &c. and shall not be necessitated to draw upon the Collector of Kutuck for money, as my treasury increased considerably during the month of February.

5. To the best of my information it is the duty of the Duspulla Baja to forward the wood for the Ruths, to Poorshootoom direct this year, however, he has left it at Kutuck, and the season being near at hand, I have not time to correspond with him on the subject, but have ordered the wood to be brought down at Government's expense, and have informed the raja that if he has failed in his duty, (for correct information respecting which I have applied to the collector) a suit shall be instituted against him in the adawlut.

6. In former years, Government furnished from 100 to 300 Burkundazes, for taking care of the Ruths while building, I must therefore apply to the Thanadar for people for that purpose.

7. The Ruth Purcha and the Dewul Purchas make a demand for last year's balances, I beg to be informed whether I shall discharge them, and if so, beg to be vested with authority to examine their accounts.

8. I beg leave to recommend the Arcot rupee to be fixed as the standard, at Ghat Loknat, as much time it lost in counting and receiving the batta.

9. As the pilgrims will never be well treated by their conductors, unless they receive a present from their own hands, I beg leave to propose that the fees of the Pundas, &c. be publicly fixed, and collected by the Pundas themselves, separate from the tax, as was formerly done under the Marhatta Government.

10. I take the liberty of representing, that it appears, if the Purchas are appointed (as intended by the 24th paragraph of the Regulation) Daroghas of police jointly and separately, they will be confused, more especially as they are perfectly ignorant of the rules and regulations of the service; for this reason, it appears more advisable that one Purcha should be sole Darogha, whether his jurisdiction shall extend to the town and its dependencies, or be confined to the interior of the temple.

11. I beg to be informed whether the Burkundazes procured from the Thanedar must be paid in my revenue or my magisterial capacity; or if they must be furnished by the magistrate, under the general head of Police.

12. My Kuchihree is not furnished with a copy of the honourable Company's Regulations.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Juggernaut,  
7th March 1806.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,  
Collector Tax.



No. 7.  
Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Juggernaut.

(No. 19.)

LIST of Extra Amla employed for Ghat Athara Nala, &c.

| A M A L A.                                                                                                      | Engaged.                       | Discharged.        | Days. | At the<br>Monthly<br>Rate of | TOTAL.                                                             |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
|                                                                                                                 |                                |                    |       |                              | S <sup>a</sup> R <sup>s</sup> . An <sup>s</sup> . P <sup>s</sup> . |    |    |
| 3 Mohururs - - - -                                                                                              | 23 Feb. -                      | 7 March -          | 12    | 20 Rs. ea.                   | 40                                                                 | —  | —  |
| 5 Bat peadas - - - -                                                                                            | 23 D <sup>o</sup> -            | 7 D <sup>o</sup> - | 12    | 3 Rs. ea.                    | 6                                                                  | —  | —  |
| 2 Potdars - - - -                                                                                               | 24 D <sup>o</sup> -            | 7 D <sup>o</sup> - | 11    | 6 Rs. ea.                    | 4                                                                  | 6  | 4  |
| 1 Treasurer's Mohurer -                                                                                         | 24 D <sup>o</sup> -            | 7 D <sup>o</sup> - | 11    | 12 Rs. -                     | 4                                                                  | 6  | 4  |
| 4 Mushalchees - - - -                                                                                           | 24 D <sup>o</sup> -            | 7 D <sup>o</sup> - | 11    | 3 Rs. ea.                    | 4                                                                  | 6  | 4  |
| 50 Burkundazes - - - -                                                                                          | 24 D <sup>o</sup> -            | 7 D <sup>o</sup> - | 11    | 4 Rs. ea.                    | 73                                                                 | 5  | 4  |
| 1 Hanildar -                                                                                                    | } From the Commanding Officer. |                    |       |                              |                                                                    |    |    |
| 2 Naicks -                                                                                                      |                                |                    |       |                              |                                                                    |    |    |
| 20 Sepoys -                                                                                                     |                                |                    |       |                              |                                                                    |    |    |
| At Balee Ghat.                                                                                                  |                                |                    |       |                              |                                                                    |    |    |
| 1 Mohurur - - - -                                                                                               | 23 Feb. -                      | 7 March -          | 12    | 3 Rs. ea.                    | 8                                                                  | —  | —  |
| 4 Bat peadas - - - -                                                                                            | 23 D <sup>o</sup> -            | 7 D <sup>o</sup> - | 12    | 3 Rs. ea.                    | 4                                                                  | 12 | 9  |
| 2 Burkundazes - - - -                                                                                           | 24 D <sup>o</sup> -            | 7 D <sup>o</sup> - | 11    | 4 Rs. ea.                    | 2                                                                  | 14 | 10 |
| At Hoohoollea.                                                                                                  |                                |                    |       |                              |                                                                    |    |    |
| The Mohurur attached to }<br>Koomarpara, removed with }<br>an additional allowance of }<br>5 Rupees per month } | 23 D <sup>o</sup> -            | 7 D <sup>o</sup> - | 12    | 5 Rs. ea.                    | 2                                                                  | —  | —  |
| 1 Bat peadas - - - -                                                                                            | 23 D <sup>o</sup> -            | 7 D <sup>o</sup> - | 12    | 3 Rs. -                      | 1                                                                  | 3  | 2  |
| 2 Burkundazes - - - -                                                                                           | 24 D <sup>o</sup> -            | 7 D <sup>o</sup> - | 11    | 4 Rs. ea.                    | 2                                                                  | 14 | 10 |
| At Khundeabund.                                                                                                 |                                |                    |       |                              |                                                                    |    |    |
| 2 Bat peadas - - - -                                                                                            | 23 D <sup>o</sup> -            | 7 D <sup>o</sup> - | 12    | 3 Rs. ea.                    | 2                                                                  | 6  | 4  |
| Sudr Kuchihree.                                                                                                 |                                |                    |       |                              |                                                                    |    |    |
| 4 Mohurrurs - - - -                                                                                             | 23 D <sup>o</sup> -            | 7 D <sup>o</sup> - | 12    | 20 Rs. ea.                   | 32                                                                 | —  | —  |
| Total Sicca Rupees - -                                                                                          |                                |                    |       |                              | 188                                                                | 12 | 3  |

Errors Excepted.

Juggernaut, }  
March 1806. }

(Signed) J. Hunter,  
Collector of Tax.

(No. 20.)

Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that a number of persons have claimed Khyrats (one person to the amount of 1,000 rupees) from Ghat Athara Nala, and many of them produce Sunuds, a few of which mention on what account the Khyrat has been granted. I have not particularly examined their Sunuds, until I may be favoured with the orders of Government on the subject.

Juggernaut,  
10th March 1806.

(Signed)

I have, &c.

J. Hunter,  
Collector of Tax.



To G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to Government, &c. Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that I had overlooked four mistakes in my list of pilgrims for February, and to request you will oblige me by correcting them as under :

|             |       |    |         |       |      |      |           |       |
|-------------|-------|----|---------|-------|------|------|-----------|-------|
| February 2. | - - - | 10 | Column, | for   | 304  | read | 404.      |       |
| - - - 23.   | - - - | 18 | D°      | - for | 83   | read | 283.      |       |
| - - - 24.   | - - - | 5  | D°      | - for | 2716 | read | 2719; and |       |
|             |       |    |         |       | for  | 2961 | read      | 2964. |
| - - - 28.   | - - - | 12 | D°      | - for | 373  | read | 413.      |       |

I have the honour to be, &c.

Juggernaut,  
11th March 1806.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,  
Collector of Tax.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following letter to the Collector of Tax on Pilgrims.

To the Collector of the Tax at Juggernaut.

Sir,

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of three letters from you, dated the 7th, 10th, and 11th instant.

2d. 7th instant. In consequence of the circumstances stated in the first paragraph of your letter, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize you to entertain the additional officers specified in the list submitted to you, marked A. you will of course report, whenever it may be practicable to dispense with the services of those officers.

3d. The Governor General in Council approves the orders which you have given, respecting the admission of pilgrims living in the vicinity of the Temple, as stated in the second paragraph of your letter.

4th. The Governor General in Council sanctions the advances of cash which you have made for the support of the Temple with respect to the Rutts mentioned in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th paragraphs of your letter. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the preparation of them ought to be intrusted to the native officers of the Temple, and expense defrayed from the funds which have been, or may be assigned for its support; and that it is not advisable that the Collector should interfere in details of that nature.

5th. You are desired to specify the amount claimed by the officers of the Temple, on account of the expense of the Rutts in the last year; at the same time reporting whether, according to established usage, that expense should be defrayed by Government, or from the produce of the lands, or other funds already assigned for the support of the Temple.

6th. The Governor in General in Council approves your proposition for permitting the Pandas to collect a fee from the pilgrims, exclusive of the tax payable to Government, you will accordingly fix the rates at which such fee should be levied, and publish the rates for general information at the Temple and in its vicinity; you will report the rates of fee which you may fix under the present orders, for the confirmation of Government.

7th. The Governor General in Council will take into his consideration the expediency of modifying the rules proposed to be adopted for the appointment of Darogahs for the maintenance of the peace at the Temple and its vicinity, on the principle stated in the 11th paragraph of your letter.

8th. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that it will be advisable to adhere to the tenor of the orders issued to you on the 6th instant, respecting the receipt of money from the pilgrims in payment of the established tax.

9th. The Secretary has been directed to furnish you with a set of the Regulations, in the English, Persian, and Bengal languages.

10th. You are desired, as soon after the receipt of this letter as may be practicable, to prepare and submit to Government, a statement of the produce of the lands appropriated to the support of the Temple, and to the maintenance of its ministers and officers, and of any other funds appropriated to those purposes.

11. You will at the same time prepare and submit to Government a statement of the sums annually required for the support of the Temple (including, as far as practicable, contingencies of every description) and for the maintenance of the ministers and officers attached to it, on the principle stated in the draft of the Regulation with which you have been furnished, in order that such amount as may be required, in addition to the present endowments of the Temple, may be assigned for those purposes.

12. The accounts of the receipts arising from the tax on pilgrims, in the months of January and February, will be forwarded to the Accountant in the Revenue Department, with directions to furnish you with proper forms for keeping your accounts; you will accordingly conform to such instructions as you may receive on that point from the Accountant.

13. 10th instant. The Governor General in Council desires that you will furnish him with more particular information respecting the claims noticed in this letters: should you consider them to be well founded, you will report whether the parties should be referred to the Collector

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(No. 21.)

(No. 22.)



No. 7.  
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of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Juggernaut.

Collector for the prosecution of their claims, under the general regulations respecting pensions, or whether provision should be made for the payment of these demands, from the funds proposed to be assigned for the support of the Temple.

14. 14th instant. Requires no reply.

I am, &c. &c.

Council Chamber,  
20th March 1806.

(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,  
Secy to Govt in the Revenue Dep<sup>t</sup>.

Ordered, That the original accounts of the receipts arising from tax on pilgrims, in the month of January, recorded on the proceedings of the 20th ultimo; and in the month of February, which accompanied the letter from the Collector, above recorded, be transmitted to the Accountant in the Revenue Department, with directions to furnish the Collector with proper forms for keeping his accounts.

Ordered, That the Collector be furnished with a set of Regulations in the English, Persian, and Bengal languages.

(No. 1.)

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 27th March 1806.

Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and in compliance with the 6th paragraph to inclose one Shoomaree Ruwana and Khulas Chithee, filled up for a set of 28 Lal Jatrees, under charge of Gopal Gopbundhor Gochkar Punda.

2. The Purharees are a set of people who reside at Poorshootom, governed by four Surdars, one of whom, Hurihur Purharee, is their Gomashta, and always attends at the Athara Nala: they have a great number of Gomashtars, who travel about in search of pilgrims, and bring them in sets to Juggernaut, they then are called Batwas, and generally each set has also a Sathwa or head pilgrim, who takes care of the rest. The Batwa, on his arrival at Poorshootam, reports to his Purharee, who takes charge of the pilgrims, before they arrive at the Ghat, and is then their sole conductor; he, after making many difficulties, agrees that he has so many Lal, so many Bharung, and so many Kungal Jatrees, and receives a Shoomaree not signed. This he shews to the Poidar, pays the money, and gets it signed by him; and on returning to the Darogha, he also signs it. The pilgrims are then passed, and come to the Sudr Kuchihree, where the Shoomaree is lodged, and a Rawana, with the Collector's signature, given in exchange. This Rawana is their passport for admission to the pagoda,—(I have ordered the Dewell Purchas to admit no person without one)—and after making Dursum, i. e. seeing the god as often as they wish, they present a petition at the Sudr Kuchihree, stating what present they may wish to make to their conductor, and receive a Khalas Chithee, by which they are allowed to leave the town.

3. Khulas Chithees were given in the former government, and I have adopted the system on the principle of bringing the pilgrims to the Sudr Kuchihree, in case they should have reason to complain of their treatment. I believe, however, that the Purharees take advantage of it, and refuse to procure the Khulas Chithees until they have taken every thing they possess from the pilgrims thus in their power; for this reason I am of opinion that the Khulas Chithees are rather prejudicial to the comfort of the pilgrims; however, I purpose continuing them for some time, till I have been able to ascertain their real effect.

4. The Pundas, whose chief is Kishen Chundr Maha Patr, are servants of Juggernaut, and their duty is principally in the pagoda; they also do the same duties as the Purharees at the Ghats.

5. Should the honourable the Governor General in Council deem it expedient to order the certificates to be printed before the publication of the Regulation, it may save expense if the Khulas Chithees are not printed until it may have been ascertained whether the plan ought to be continued or not.

I have, &c.

Juggernaut,  
15 March 1806.

(Signed) J. Hunter,  
Collector of Tax.

(No. 2.)

Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that I have fined Kishen Chundr Maha Patr ten rupees for not attending my summons, nor making any excuse for so doing.

2. I have also ordered the fees of a Purharee, Runpoor Khoontua, upon four Lal and nine Bluruing Jatrees, to be forfeited, for disobeying my order directing the Pundas and Purharees to bring their Shoomarees to the Sudr Kuchihree, without delay of two days in so doing; and



and beg to be informed if such are the punishments which should be inflicted for similar offences, as those two classes of people are inclined to be dilatory in their obedience, and the regularity of my accounts suffers considerably from that cause.

I have, &c.

Juggernaut,  
15th March 1806.

(Signed) J. Hunter,  
Collector of Tax.

No. 7.  
Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
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Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

(No. 3.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that Dob Gobind Ruth Purcha presented the original of the inclosed at my Kuchihree, and demanded compliance with it.

2. The seal and signature are correct, but the order is not the one passed by the commissioners, but a new paper neatly attached to it.

3. On writing to the Collector of Kutuk, to ascertain whether such an order had been passed, I am informed that it is a forgery, and have accordingly taken the liberty of suspending Dob Gobind from his employment, and have appointed Nurhuree Putnack to officiate as Ruth, until I shall be honoured with the orders of Government.

4. I have also confined Dob Gobind until he shall have delivered over charge, and shall then send him to the magistrate of Kutuk with the original paper which he presented, and a copy of Mr. Webb's letter stating it to be a forgery.

5. I formerly paid Dob Gobind rupees 285. 15. 9. and on the 10th instant I paid him 800 rupees for the purchase and carriage of articles for the Ruth, and I appointed Nurhuree Putnack to succeed him, at the recommendation of the three Purchas.

I have, &c.

Juggernaut,  
17th March 1806.

(Signed) J. Hunter,  
Collector of Tax.

Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to the Government, &c.

(No. 4.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the Dewul Purchas are very negligent in the duty I have assigned to them; viz. not to permit pilgrims to enter the pagoda, without my Ruwanas; many pilgrims having done so to my knowledge, notwithstanding my several orders to that effect, I have therefore, at the request of the Purchas themselves (it having for this last fortnight appeared to me exceedingly requisite that no pilgrim should be induced to break through the Ghats, under the idea of getting Dursun without my Ruwana, and seeing that many of them are permitted to do so) appointed a Mohurrur at 20 rupees per month, to examine every Ruwana at the gate of the pagoda, and to make a daily report of the number of pilgrims entering.

2. The step also appears proper for another reason, viz. the Purchas receive fees upon all presents made to the god, it is therefore their interest that pilgrims should escape the tax, as by their doing so they are enabled to make greater presents to the god.

3. The Mohurrur at the pagoda will also be a strong check upon the Daroghas at the Ghats, by making it absolutely necessary that every Shoomarree should be brought to the Sudr Kuchihree before the pilgrims can make division.

I have, &c.

Juggernaut,  
18 March 1806.

(Signed) J. Hunter,  
Collector of Tax.

Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esquire, Secretary to the Government, &c.

(No. 5.)

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that Ram Bukhsh and Ramhutgeer, pilgrims, presented a serviceable elephant to Juggernaut on the 12th instant, 200 rupees for its expense, which will last about six months.

2. The god's establishment is six elephants, and this is at present an extra one, but may be kept, in case of any accident happening to one of the others.

3. At or before the end of the six months it will be necessary for Government either to order the elephant to be disposed of (to which I am informed there is not the smallest objection,) or to appoint some fund for its support, should it be deemed advisable to keep it for Juggernaut's use.

I have, &c.

Juggernaut, 9th March 1806.

(Signed) J. Hunter, Collector of Tax.



No. 7.  
Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Jaggernaut.

(No. 6.)

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Collector of Tax at Juggernaut.

To the Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut.

Sir,

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of the following Letters from you, with their enclosures :

2 Letters, 15th instant.

1 - D<sup>o</sup> - 17th D<sup>o</sup>

1 - D<sup>o</sup> - 18th D<sup>o</sup>

1 - D<sup>o</sup> - 19th D<sup>o</sup>

2. 15th instant.—The Governor General in Council will take into his consideration the expediency of inserting a provision in the Regulation intended to be passed for the management of the Temple of Juggernaut, to empower you to levy small fines from the officers mentioned by you, whenever they may be guilty of neglect of duty or other misconduct. In the meantime you are authorized to levy such fines from those officers as shall appear to you to be necessary to enable you to conduct the duties of your station with effect and regularity. But in the exercise of that power the Governor General in Council desires that you will observe due moderation, and that you will be careful to proportion the fines to the nature and degree of the offence, and to the advantages which the Officers in question derive generally from their situations.

3. 15th instant.—The superintendent of the press will be directed to print one hundred thousand copies of each of the Certificates denominated by you "Shoomaree and Rowannee."

4. With respect to the Khelas Chitties, it would appear to the Governor General in Council to be advisable to dispense with those Certificates altogether. He however suspends his final decision on that point, until you shall have submitted to Government any further information on the subject which you may deem necessary.

5. 17th instant.—On the grounds stated in this letter, the Governor General in Council approves the suspension of Dol Govind from the office held by him, you will of course take the necessary measures for the prosecution of that person for the forgery with which he stands charged, delivering him over without delay to the custody of the magistrate.

6. The Governor General in Council is not aware of any objection to the appointment of Neer Hurree Putnack to succeed to the office lately held by the above-mentioned person.

7. Whenever you may have occasion in future to submit papers in any of the country languages, you are desired to accompany such papers with translations.

8. 18th instant.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the appointment of an additional Mohurrur on your establishment, with a salary of rupees 20 per month.

9. 19th instant.—Having taken into consideration the circumstances stated by you respecting the elephant mentioned in this Letter, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that on this and similar occasions, you should be guided by the opinion of the principal officers of the Temple. You are accordingly desired either to retain or to dispose of the elephant, as they may deem most advisable and proper. In the former case, the expense attending it is of course to be defrayed from the general funds which have been or may be assigned for the support of the Temple, as mentioned in my letter to you of the 20th instant.

Council Chamber,  
27th March 1806.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

G. Dowdeswell,  
Secy to Government, Rev. Dep<sup>t</sup>.

(No. 7.)

Resolution:

Ordered, That the superintendent of the press be directed to print one hundred thousand copies of each of the Certificates required by the Collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, leaving sufficient paper for the insertion of the names of ten or twelve pilgrims, at the bottom of the Certificates.

Ordered, That the superintendent be informed that such parts only of the Certificates as are written with black ink are to be printed, and that the parts written with red ink, are to be left blank.

Ordered, That the superintendent be directed to send a proof of the Certificates to the Secretary, for inspection, previously to their being struck off.

(Attested.)

(Signed)

G. Dowdeswell,  
Secretary.



## EXTRACT Bengal Judicial Consultations, the 3d April 1806.

No. 7.

Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Jaggernaut.

(No 8. A.)

(Civil.)

Minute of Mr. Udny.

I APPROVE of the following Regulations, with the exception of those parts of it which provide for the superintendence and management of the Temple at Jaggernaut, and the payment of its officers.

The making provision by law for such purposes, it appears to me, would operate to sanction, and tend to perpetuate a system of gross idolatry, which Government is neither bound, nor does it seem becoming in it to do.

I would leave the Temple and its whole economy exclusively to the direction and management of its own officers, allowing them to collect the regular established fees they have hitherto been accustomed to do, securing the pilgrims at the same time against every thing of a vexatious nature from the extortion and oppression of those officers.

If the revenue with which the Temple is endowed be insufficient for its support, I would reduce the rate of tax proposed to be levied from the pilgrims, relinquishing the remainder to be applied to that purpose, in order that Government should have no direct concern of any kind in what relates to the maintenance of the Temple, or the payment of its officers, but appropriate solely to its own use the whole of the tax levied from the pilgrims by its officers.

(Signed) G. U.

## A. D. 1806. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION for levying a Tax from Pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Jaggernaut, and for the Superintendence and Management of the Temple.—Passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 3d of April 1806; corresponding with the 22d Chyte 1212 Bengal era; the 30th Chyte 1213 Fussily; the 22d Chyte 1213 Willaity; the 15th Chyte 1863 Sumbut; and the 13th Mohurram 1221 Higeree.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section XXXI, Regulation XII, 1805, that a tax shall be levied from pilgrims resorting to the temple of Jaggernaut: And whereas it is essentially necessary that provision should be made for the protection of the pilgrims from undue exactions on the part of the officers of government or of the temple, and also for the preservation of order, tranquillity, and regularity in the town of Jaggernautporee, and its dependencies, and for the trial of civil suits of inconsiderable amount or value within those limits; the following rules have been passed, to be in force from the time of their promulgation.

II. A tax shall be levied on the part of government (as was heretofore done under the late Marhatta government) on pilgrims resorting to the temple of Jaggernaut. The collection of the tax shall be entrusted to an officer, (being a covenanted servant of the Company) with the official designation of the collector of the tax on pilgrims at Jaggernaut. The general superintendence of the collections, and the controul of the officers employed in the performance of that duty, shall be vested in the Board of Revenue at Fort William.

A tax shall be levied on pilgrims resorting to the temple of Jaggernaut, to be collected by a covenanted servant of the Company under the control of the Board of Revenue.

III. The avenues for the admission of pilgrims to the temple of Jaggernaut shall be confined to two; viz. ghaut Attarah Nullah on the north, and ghaut Lokenauth on the south of the town of Jaggernautporee.

The avenues for the admission of pilgrims to the temple confined to ghaut Attarah Nullah and ghaut Lokenauth.

IV. The tax to be levied at ghaut Attarah Nullah, shall be fixed at ten rupees; and the tax to be levied at ghaut Lokenauth, shall be fixed at six rupees, on each person of the class of pilgrims, commonly called Laal Jautreys; whether such appellation shall have been assumed by the pilgrims themselves, or whether they shall be so denominated by their conductors.

Rate of tax to be levied at each of those ghauts respectively on pilgrims of the description of Laal Jautreys.

V. The tax on all other pilgrims indiscriminately shall be levied at the rate of two rupees from each person.

Rate of tax on other pilgrims.

VI. The above-mentioned rates of tax on pilgrims, are to be considered to include the usual fees of the officers of the temple; and these fees shall in future be paid to them out of the funds which have been, or may be assigned for the support of the temple. Provided, however, that this rule shall not be considered applicable to the officers denominated Purharees and Pundahs, who shall be entitled to receive, in conformity to established usage, a fee from the pilgrims, according to a table of rates which shall be kept fixed at the temple of Jaggernaut, and in places adjacent to the temple for general information. The officers attached to the temple, are accordingly strictly prohibited from making any demands for money, exclusive of the tax and fees specified in this and the preceding sections. This restriction, however, shall not be construed to preclude the said officers from receiving presents or gifts; the same being voluntarily made. Any deviation from these rules will subject the officer by whom such offence shall be committed, on proof thereof made to the satisfaction of the Board of Revenue, or of the Governor General in Council (if the nature of the case shall require a reference to Government under the general provisions contained in Regulation V. 1804,) to be dismissed from his employment.

The abovementioned tax shall include the usual fees of the officers of the temple, with exception of those denominated Purharees and Pundahs, who shall be entitled to receive the usual fees, according to a table of rates to be fixed up for general information.

Voluntary presents or gifts may be received by the officers. Deviations from these rules will subject the officer to be dismissed from his employment.

VII. It



The collector with the approbation of the Board of Revenue shall establish such rules as may be necessary for the due collection of the tax, &c.

He shall likewise with the assistance of the police officers establish the necessary rules for preserving regularity and good order amongst the persons resorting to the temple.

What persons shall be exempted from the tax.

Any other class of people heretofore exempted may be exempted by the Governor General in Council, who reserves to himself the power of granting temporary and special exemptions.

The superintendence of the temple and its interior economy, and the controul over the officers and servants attached to it, shall be vested in an assembly of pundits or learned Brahmins.

The assembly of pundits shall consist of three members recommended by the collector.

Rules to be observed by the collector in making the selection.

The foregoing rules shall not preclude the Governor General in Council from nominating in the first instance any person to fill the office of pundit.

The opinion of the majority of the assembly shall be adopted.

The pundits shall hold their situations during good behaviour, but may be removed on proof of misconduct.

The assembly of pundits are authorized to punish persons subject to their controul for neglect or misconduct, by fine or suspension, under certain restrictions and rules.

Rules in cases of criminal offences of a nature requiring greater punishment than that stated in the foregoing section.

VII. It shall be the duty of the collector of the tax on pilgrims to establish, with the approbation of the Board of Revenue, such rules as may be necessary for the due collection of the tax; for keeping regular and clear accounts of the receipts; for the prevention of embezzlement by the native officers; and for guarding against any evasion of the established tax by the pilgrims.

VIII. It shall likewise be the duty of the collector to establish, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, and aided by the officers of police, such rules for the admission of pilgrims into the town of Juggernautporee through the prescribed avenues of ghaut Attarah Nullah and ghaut Lokenauth, as may be necessary to guard against accidents and confusion, and to preserve regularity and good order among the great concourse of people resorting to the temple.

IX. In conformity to long and established usage, the following descriptions of persons shall be considered to be exempt from the payment of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, viz. Byraghies; persons employed in carrying the water of the Ganges to the temple of Juggernaut, or to any other Hindoo temple; persons residing between the Byturnee Nullah and the Ganjam river; persons resorting to the town of Juggernautporee for trade, or for any other purpose, excepting on pilgrimage. Pilgrims likewise in an actual state of poverty shall be exempted from the payment of the established tax, on declaring, under such form or ceremony as shall be prescribed by the native officers entrusted with the management of the temple, that they cannot contribute the prescribed tax of two rupees, and that they have not in their immediate possession more money than is absolutely necessary to defray their expenses on their return from the pilgrimage.

X. If it should appear that any other class of people was heretofore exempted from the payment of the duty levied on pilgrims under the late Marhatta Government, the collector of the tax shall report the circumstance to the Board of Revenue. That Board shall submit the case, with their sentiments on the subject, to the Governor General in Council, who will order such class of people to be in future exempted from the payment of the tax, or not, as may appear to him to be proper. The Governor General in Council likewise reserves to himself the power of granting any temporary and special exemptions from the tax in favour of individuals which he may consider to be proper.

XI. The superintendence of the temple of Juggernaut and its interior economy; the conduct and management of its affairs; and the entire control over the priests, officers and servants, attached to the idol and to the temple, shall be vested in an assembly of pundits or learned Brahmins, who on all occasions shall be guided by the recorded rules and institutions of the temple, or by long and established usage.

XII. The assembly of pundits shall consist of three members, to be recommended by the collector of the tax on pilgrims, through the Board of Revenue, to the Governor General in Council.

XIII. In the selection of persons to fill that situation, it shall be the particular duty of the collector to consult the opinions of the most respectable Hindoos, with respect to the description of persons, from whom the selection ought to be made, and to satisfy himself that the character and qualifications of the persons whom he may recommend, are such as afford reasonable grounds of belief, that they will exercise the important trust to be committed to them with propriety. Nothing however contained in this, or in the foregoing Section, shall be construed to preclude the Governor General in Council from nominating in the first instance any person to fill the office of pundit, should he at any time deem it advisable to exercise that power.

XIV. In all cases of difference of opinion amongst the members, the opinion of the majority shall be adopted by the assembly.

XV. The pundits shall hold their situations so long as they shall continue to conduct themselves with integrity, diligence and propriety, but nothing contained in this Regulation shall be construed to preclude the Governor General in Council from removing any person from that situation on proof of misconduct in such person made to the satisfaction of government.

XVI. To enable the assembly of pundits to perform the duties of their station with greater effect, they are hereby empowered to punish persons subject to their control, for any instance of neglect or misconduct, by imposing small fines upon them not exceeding one month's salary or income, or by suspending the offender from his office, if the offence shall appear to merit that punishment; provided however that, in the former case, the fines so imposed shall be reported to the collector, in order that the amount may be deducted from the offender's salary or wages, and that in the latter case, viz. the suspension of any officer from his employment, a report shall be made to the collector for the decision of the Board of Revenue, or of the Governor General in Council, according to the nature and the circumstances of the case, on the principle of the rules contained in Regulation V, 1804.

XVII. If any person attached to the temple of Juggernaut shall be guilty of any offence of a criminal nature, which may appear to the assembly of pundits to require any greater punishment than that above stated, the person accused shall be delivered over to the charge of the officers of police, who will proceed against him in the manner prescribed in the general regulations.

XVIII. Such



XVIII. Such salaries shall be allowed out of the funds to be assigned for the support of the temple, to the persons composing the assembly of pundits at Juggernaut, and to the other ministers and officers of the temple, as the Governor General in Council may hereafter think proper to fix for their support.

Salaries will be hereafter allowed out of the funds assigned for the support of the temple to the several persons attached to it.

XIX. It shall be the duty of the collector to report to the Board of Revenue whenever vacancies may occur among the ministers and officers of the temple; when that Board will either order the vacancies to be filled, or refer the case to government, as may appear to be proper, in conformity to the principle of the rules contained in Regulation V, 1804. In the recommendation of persons to fill such vacancies, the collector is required to attend particularly to the established usages of the temple, and to the religious opinions of the officers of the temple, and of the pilgrims who resort to it.

Rule to be observed in cases of vacancy occurring among the ministers and officers of the temple.

XX. To enable the collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, to perform the duty entrusted to him with effect, he is hereby empowered to levy small fines from any of the ministers, officers, or servants attached to the temple for neglect of duty, or other misconduct. Provided, however, that no fine shall be levied, exceeding the actual or computed monthly allowance of the person by whom it may be payable. Provided also, that any person, on whom such punishment may be imposed, shall be at liberty, should he deem himself aggrieved, to apply for redress to the Board of Revenue; who will pass such orders on the subject as shall appear to be just and reasonable, and whose decision shall be final.

The collector authorized to levy fines from the ministers, officers, &c. in certain cases.

Any person so punished may apply to the Board of Revenue for redress, should he think himself aggrieved.

XXI. The collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut shall be ex-officio assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Cuttack, and shall be competent to exercise all the powers, which either are, or at any time may be vested in the head assistants to the zillah and city magistrates. The person, by whom these powers may be exercised, is required at all times; to give every attention to the religious opinions of the Hindoos, and to the particular institutions of the temple of Juggernaut, which may be consistent with the general regulations, and with the maintenance of peace and good order at the temple, and its vicinity; and he shall on no account suffer his peons or ministerial officers to enter the precincts of the temple.

The collector shall be ex-officio assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Cuttack, and may exercise all the powers vested in the head assistants to the zillah or city magistrates, under certain restrictions.

XXII. The town of Juggernautporee, and the country adjacent, shall constitute a police jurisdiction within such limits as may be fixed with the approbation of government; and either one or more of the Dewul Purchas, as the Governor General in Council may direct, shall be appointed to be darogahs of police within those limits, with the powers vested in the darogahs by Regulation XIII, 1805, and the other regulations thereby extended to Cuttack.

One or more of the Dewul Purchas shall be appointed to be darogah of police for the town of Juggernautporee and its vicinity.

XXIII. It shall be competent for the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to appoint the Dewul Purchas to be commissioners in the town of Juggernautporee and its dependencies, for the trial of civil suits to a limited amount, under Regulation XL, 1793, and Regulation XLIX, 1803, extended to Cuttack by Regulation XIV, 1805. The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut is likewise hereby further authorized to prescribe such rules, as may appear to be necessary for the conduct of the duties of the commissioners, either in rotation, or in such other mode, as may appear to be best calculated for the speedy decision of the suits of which the commissioners are empowered to take cognizance, and as may the least interfere with the duties of the temple.

The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut may appoint the Dewul Purchas to be commissioners for the trial of civil suits to a certain amount in the town of Juggernautporee and its dependencies, and may prescribe such rules for their conduct as may appear necessary.

#### EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 3d April 1806.

THE Governor General in Council observes, that a Regulation for the collection of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, will be passed in the Judicial Department on the present date.

Read a Letter from the Collector of tax on pilgrims, requesting orders to the Collector at Cuttack to correspond with him.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Board of Revenue.

To the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

(No. 42.)

1. I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copies of a Regulation for the superintendence and management of the Temple of Juggernaut.

2. Under the provisions of that Regulation, the correspondence with the Collector on all points excepting the police and the administration of justice in the vicinity of the temple, is to be conducted by your Board.

3. On the 27th February last, Mr. Hunter was appointed to the office of Collector of the tax on pilgrims of Juggernaut, with a salary of 500 rupees per month, and a commission at the rate of one and a half per cent on the gross collections.

4. Enclosed you will receive for your information, a copy of the correspondence which has taken place on that subject between Government and the Collector.



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5. I am likewise directed to transmit to you the enclosed original letter from the Collector, for such orders as you may deem it necessary to issue on the subject of his address to the Collector of Cuttack.

6. You are desired to acquaint Mr. Hunter that his letters are in future to be addressed to your Board.

I have, &c.

Fort William, 3d April 1806.

(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,  
Secy to Government, Rev. Dep<sup>t</sup>.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 17th April 1806.

(No. 15.)

The Secretary was directed to write the following Letter to the Board of Revenue on the 15th instant.

Gentlemen,

To the Board of Revenue.

ON the 3d instant you were furnished with copies of the Regulation enacted for the superintendence and management of the Temple of Juggernaut. The honourable the Governor General in Council understanding that, in addition to the several descriptions of persons enumerated in section 9 of that Regulation, it would be advisable to exempt persons of the religious order denominated Sonassies, from the payment of the established tax, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to desire that you will order the Collector of the tax to grant such exemption accordingly, and to fix up a notification to that effect at the several Cutcheries for general information, You are desired to communicate the foregoing order to the Collector without delay.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort William, 15th April 1806.

(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,  
Secy to Government, Rev. Dep<sup>t</sup>.

A. D. 1806. REGULATION V.

A REGULATION for preventing Persons from evading payment of the Tax established by Regulation IV, 1806.—Passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 17th of April 1806; corresponding with the 6th Bysaak 1213 Bengal era; the 14th Bysaak 1213 Fussily; the 6th Bysaak 1213 Willaity; the 14th Bysaak 1863 Sumbut; and the 27th Mohurram 1221 Higeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been deemed advisable to make further provision for preventing evasion of the payment of the tax established by Regulation IV, 1806, on the part of persons resorting to the temple of Juggernaut: And whereas it has been likewise judged advisable to grant an exemption from the payment of that tax in favour of persons of the religious order, denominated Sonassies; the following rules have been established, to be in force from the time of their promulgation.

Persons of the description of Loll Jatrays, who may attempt to evade the tax by assuming the appellations of inferior ranks, shall make good the difference of the tax and be liable to a fine of double the amount.

Collector not competent to order any personal search or examination.

Sonassies exempted from the payment of the tax.

Restrictions contained in Section XXI, Regulation IV, 1806, only applicable to peons, &c. serving process or executing their duty as police officers.

II. The appellation of Loll Jatrays being applicable to all classes of Hindoos of substance and respectability, when engaged on a pilgrimage to the temple of Juggernaut; if any person of that description shall endeavour to evade payment of the prescribed tax, by assuming an appellation applicable only to the inferior ranks, he shall be compelled, not only to make good the difference between the sum actually paid by him, and the established tax; but he shall likewise be subject to the payment of a fine equal to double the amount of the tax; provided, that it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector, that such pilgrim ought in the first instance, to have paid the tax at the rate ordered to be levied from Loll Jatrays: provided, however, that it shall not be competent for the Collector to order any personal search or examination to be made of the pilgrims, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any cash be discoverable in their possession.

III. Persons of the religious order, denominated Sonassies, shall be exempted from the payment of the tax established by Regulation IV, 1806, in common with the several descriptions of persons specified in section 9 of that Regulation.

IV. It being prescribed in section 21, of the above-mentioned Regulation, that "the magistrate shall on no account suffer his peons or ministerial officers to enter the precincts of the temple;" it is hereby explained, that such restriction is only to be considered applicable to persons of that description when employed in serving process, or in the execution of other duty entrusted to them in quality of officers of police, and that the said restriction is not intended to extend to such peons or other officers, whenever they may be desirous of visiting the temple for religious or other purposes.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 1st of May 1806.

Translation of a PETITION presented by Shee Ram Shunker Bhartee.

(No. 25.)

AFTER offering up prayers for the increase of the power and glory of the British government, I have the honour to represent, that the Swamees (a particular cast of religious devotees



devotees) of Pursootum Chuttur, sent a letter to Juggut Gurroo Shunker Uchary, at his residence in Skeengeenee, on the subject of the replacement of the idol Bhyroo, stating that they had used their best endeavours for that purpose with the Soubahdar of the Marhatta government, but without effect; and requesting that he would dispatch some confidential person who might be able to succeed in that object, and thereby re-establish the religious worship of the Swamees. The Gooroo, upon the receipt of that letter, was desirous of sending some person to Pursootum Chuttur, but every one declined the office, at length he desired me to go; I replied, "That country is under the government of the Marhattas, and the Byragees are the authors of that mischief, my proceeding there will be of no avail, I will however obey your commands; if I am successful, I will return to you, but otherwise I will make that place the deposit of my bones." Having said this, I proceeded to Pursootum Chuttur, where I was informed of the following particulars with regard to the Swamees: That from antient times the two idols of Bhyroo and Gooroo had stood upon the throne of Sree Juggernaut Swamee Muha Peerbhoo; that lately, on the occasion of some repairs being made to the throne, Berkmeaharee, who was vested with the chief authority, has removed the two idols from their place, and that when the throne had received the necessary repairs, he had been persuaded by Sree Ram Das, Jye Ram Das, and other Byragees and followers of Bishnoo, not to replace them; on the day that the idols Bhyroo and Gooroo were not replaced, Ram Kishon Jeeruth Swamee and others abstained from food, and for four years subsisted on fruit alone. From dread of Birhemcharee, who governed during that time, they durst not make any complaint on the subject of his proceeding. It is now nearly a period of four years since the mother of the Muha Rajah Ragojee Bhooslah, accompanied by Munnia Bapoo the Rajah's brother, visited Pursootum Chuttee on a pilgrimage to the temple of Sree Juggernaut. The Swames having communicated to those personages a full account of the wicked proceedings of the Bishnoos on removing the idols, they immediately gave orders that both the idols should be restored to their former places. The Muha Rajah himself, upon being informed of this affair, sent four Hurkarra to convey Birhmcharee to his presence; Birhmcharee having perused the order requiring his attendance at the Rajah's court, suddenly decamped during the night, and took the road to Benares; one year after the departure of the Muha Rajah, mother and brother, from Pursootum Chutter, Bala Jee Kaleekur, the Muttusuddee of the Muha Rajah, came on a visit to inspect the state of affairs in the Soubah of Orissa. The Byragees having conciliated his favour by the donation of a bribe, and having assembled a body of their tribe to the number of 300 or 400 armed men, took down the two idols, and having broken them in pieces threw them at midnight into the sea. The next day Balagee Kaleeken's house suddenly caught fire, and was burnt to the ground. That person then removed into another dwelling, which soon afterward shared the same fate. He then took up his residence in the quarters where his attendants were stationed, but they were also consumed to ashes. At last he removed into a tent on the banks of the Mahanuddee. The tent likewise was consumed by fire. Soon afterwards a ball of fire fell from the clouds, and killed a person in his retinue. Thus pursued by the divine wrath, he at last fixed his abode for some days under a tree, and then fled towards Nagpore; at the place where he stopped on the road, a fire suddenly broke out, and the day he reached Nagpore his house there was likewise consumed; Ragojee Bhooslah being informed of all these particulars, levied a fine, and afterwards inflicted some punishment upon him. A few days subsequent to this, Balagee was struck with blindness in both his eyes; at this period Ramkishan Teeruth and others of the Dundee or Swamee sect, arrived at the Rajah's court, and related the circumstances attending the destruction of Bhyroo. The Rajah, upon the receipt of this intelligence, dispatched a Hurkarra to Pursootum Chuttur, to summon the Byragees to his presence. The Hurkarra having assembled all the Byragees, and taken his leave of Inkajee Sookhdeo, set out on his return with them to Nagpore; during the journey, at a place called Kutlow, the Byragees dispersed, and fled in the direction of the Fort of Eeth Gach and Gnoome Sir. The Rajah being informed of the flight and dispersion of the Byragees, dispatched Swajee Pundit to Pursootum Chuttur, to sequester the charitable funds belonging to them. About this period Ramkishan Teeruth, unable longer to support the want of nourishing food, resigned his soul to his Creator; and the Rajah having satisfied the minds of the Dundeas, dismissed them with an order to Inkajee Sookhdeo, the Naib Governor of the province, and to the chief priests and attendants of the temple, to replace the two idols according to former custom; the Dundeas having arrived in Pursootum Chuttur, delivered the Rajah's order to Sookhdeo, who promised to replace the two idols accordingly. Deewan Her Buns Race happening to arrive at this time from Nagpore, and interesting himself deeply in the cause of the Byragees, prevented the two idols being replaced, and deferred the execution of the Rajah's orders from day to day.

The Swamees being at last hopeless of success, waited on the Dewan in a body, and requesting to know what were his motives for distressing them by such conduct, begged that he would give them a decisive answer without further delay. The Dewan replied, "I will not allow Bhyroo to be replaced—you may do as you please." The Swamees answered, "We are Soonnassees, we cannot oppose your will, but we will lie down and die at your door." The Dewan told them, that their dying, and the non-replacement of Bhyroo, would not occasion any loss to his Government. The Swamees observed, it would be seen hereafter whether or not his Government would suffer in consequence. The Dewan replied, "When this Government shall suffer loss, then I will cause the idols to be replaced." The Dundeas then said, "When your power shall be reduced, we ourselves will replace Bhyroo, and until that time we will neither see your face nor live in your city." With these words they went out of the city at midday. Sree Jugunauth had compassion upon them, and accordingly punished



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punished the Dewan in the very manner he himself had mentioned, and bestowed the Province upon the honourable Company.

Under these circumstances, I pray that you will be pleased to investigate this matter according to the rules of justice and equity, and cause the two idols to be replaced as formerly, that thus the religious faith of the Dundees may remain firm, and the reputation of the British Government for justice to its subjects become notorious to the whole world.

Last year I had the honour to state in detail all the above particulars to Mr. John Melville, Colonel Harcourt, and Mr. Græme, the Commissioners for the Affairs of Cuttack. These gentlemen informed themselves fully on the subject, but never made me any answer to my representation, and afterwards returned to Calcutta. I accompanied them to this place, and I have now been eight months expecting a decision. As I find that my object cannot be accomplished without an order from the Council being issued in my favour, I accordingly submit this Petition to its favourable consideration. Mr. John Melville is fully acquainted with my case, and if necessary, reference may be made to him for further particulars; moreover, let an order be issued to the authorities in the province of Orissa to summon the Chief Priests and attendants of the Temple of Juggernaut, Shewajee Pundit, Deewrel Kurum Purcha, and others, and to cause these persons to enter into a bond to declare what they know of the dispute between the Swamees and the Byragees, whether the service of the temple first belonged to the Soonnasseees or to the Byragees, and whether the superintendence and management of it is the right of the Swamees or of the Byragees. Having ascertained these points, let my case be favourably considered, and an order be issued for the examination of my claim and sunnuds, and for the settlement of all matters as in former times. In so doing, the Governor General and the other Members of the Council will perform a very virtuous action, and acquire a high reputation.

A true translation,

(Signed) George Swinton, Assistant Persian Secretary.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following to the Board of Revenue.

(No. 26.)

To the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy and translation of a Petition from Shee Ram Sunker Bhartee, in order that the case stated by the petitioner may be referred to the assembly of Pundits at Juggernaut.

2. The Governor General in Council observes, that it is not desirable that Government should interfere in the decision of questions of the nature of that stated in the accompanying petition, except in cases in which such interference may be necessary for the security of public revenue, or for the maintenance of tranquillity and a good understanding among the several classes of its native subjects. The Governor General in Council therefore trusts that the religious disputes which are stated to prevail among the different sects of Hindoos at Juggernaut may be satisfactorily and finally settled by the reference above directed to the Pundits. But as the Governor General in Council understands that great importance is attached to the decision of this question by the different sects of Hindoos, you will direct the Collector to inform you, should the further interference of Government appear to be absolutely necessary for the decision of the dispute in question.

3. The Petitioner has been directed to attend you, you will accordingly communicate to him the orders which have been passed, with a view to a proper decision upon the case stated in his Memorial.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort William, }  
the 1st May 1806. }

(Signed)

G. Dowdeswell,  
Sec<sup>y</sup> to Government, Rev. Dep<sup>t</sup>

(No. 37.)

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 15th May 1806.

Extract of LETTER from the Secretary to Government, to the Board of Revenue, dated as above.

Para. 18. I AM directed to desire that you will submit to Government, until farther orders, a monthly statement of the collections made on account of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, commencing from the period at which the tax was first established.

(No. 32.)

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 5th June 1806.

The Secretary reports that the Seal for the use of the Collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, has been prepared.

Ordered, That it be forwarded to the Collector.

Board



Board of Revenue to the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Baronet, Governor General in Council, Fort William.

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the Temple of  
Juggernaut.

Honourable Sir,

AGREEABLY to the orders contained in the 18th para. of Mr. Secretary Dowdeswell's letter of the 15th instant, we have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying statement of the Collections made on account of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, from the 23d January to the end of April 1806.

(No. 36.)

We beg leave to observe, that we have required the Collector of Juggernaut to submit to us a statement of the fixed charges, and an estimate of the whole amount of the computed expenses of the Temple, on the receipt of which, we shall have the honour of addressing you on the subject.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Revenue Board,  
30th May 1806.

(Signed)

Thomas Graham, &c.

Members.

(Copy.)

Statement of COLLECTIONS made on account of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, from 23d January to 30th April 1806, inclusive.

(No. 37.)

|       |                          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | S <sup>a</sup> R <sup>s</sup>             |
|-------|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------------------|
| 1806. | From 23d to 31st January | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,226                                     |
|       | For February             | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 46,880                                    |
|       | — March                  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,980                                    |
|       | — April                  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,594                                    |
|       |                          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | <u>S<sup>a</sup> R<sup>s</sup> 72,684</u> |

Fort William,  
Accountant General's Office,  
28th May 1806.

E. E.

(Signed)

W. Egerton,  
Accountant Board of Revenue.

#### EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 19th June 1806.

Board of Revenue to the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Baronet, Governor General in Council, Fort William.

(No. 17.)

Honourable Sir,

1. IN continuation of our Address of the 30th ultimo, submitting a statement of the collections made from the pilgrims resorting to Juggernaut, we have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying statement of the expenses incurred in the same period.

2. Considering the small amount of the surplus which remains after discharging the above expenses, it appears to merit consideration, whether the present system for drawing a revenue from the pilgrims, may not be changed for the better, both with reference to the advantage of Government, and also to the convenience and prejudice of the Hindoos.

3. We think that the interference of the public officers, in superintending the general concerns of a Hindoo temple, so far from being calculated to promote economy in the expenses, to increase the reputation and prosperity of the Temple, or to augment the public revenue, is likely to be attended with contrary effects.

4. From the accounts we have received, we apprehend that the receipts from the pilgrims, will scarcely prove sufficient to defray the expenses of the Temple; for we imagine that the period of the heaviest collections has expired; and we know that further expences must be incurred. The Collector has already reported that R<sup>s</sup> 19,000 are due on account of fees to the officers of the Temple. Under the above circumstances, therefore, you may probably think it proper to make an alteration in the present system: and we would recommend that the whole of the internal economy and management of the Temple be left entirely to the Hindoo Priesthood; and that the interference of Government be confined to the levy of a duty from the pilgrims, in like manner as is done at Gyah and Allahabad. Should you approve the above proposition, we shall state in detail the rules we would recommend being adopted for the collection of the duties from the pilgrims.

Revenue Board,  
17th June 1806.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

T. Graham, &c.

Members.



No. 7.

Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Juggernaut.

(No. 18.)

To T. Graham, Esq. Acting President, and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

IN obedience to the orders communicated to me in your Secretary's letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to submit an abstract Account of the charges on account of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, from 23d January to 30th April 1806, inclusive.

Fort William,  
Accountant General's Office,  
16th June 1806.

I have, &c.  
(Signed)

W. Egerton,  
A. R. B.

Abstract ACCOUNT of the Charges on account of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, from 23d January to 30th April 1806, inclusive.

|                                         |   |   |   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------------------|
| Native establishment from December 1805 |   |   |   |                                           |
| to February 1806                        | - | - | - | 1,292 2 8                                 |
| Ruth Expenses                           | - | - | - | 23,611 15 10                              |
| Office Furniture                        | - | - | - | 497 — —                                   |
| Cutcherry at Ghat Loknath               | - | - | - | 35 3 6                                    |
| Extra Omlah                             | - | - | - | 188 12 1                                  |
| Collector's travelling charges          | - | - | - | 675 12 —                                  |
|                                         |   |   |   | <hr/>                                     |
|                                         |   |   |   | S <sup>a</sup> R <sup>s</sup> 26,300 14 1 |

N. B. The following charges are due, but not paid:

|                            |   |   |   |                                          |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------------------------|
| Collector's Salary         | - | - | - | 1,035 11 5                               |
| Commission at 1½ per cent. | - | - | - | 1,089 — —                                |
|                            |   |   |   | <hr/>                                    |
|                            |   |   |   | S <sup>a</sup> R <sup>s</sup> 2,124 11 5 |

Fort William,  
Accountant General's Office,  
16 June 1806.

E. E.  
(Signed) W. Egerton,  
A. R. B.

(No. 22.)

Extract of LETTER to the Board of Revenue, from the Secretary to Government, dated 19th June 1806.

4. THE Governor General in Council desires that you will call upon the Collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, for a detailed statement of the sums paid or payable on account of the Temple of Juggernaut, made up to the 31st ultimo, and for a full explanation of the grounds on which those expenses have been incurred.

5. In authorizing the Collector to incur the expenses necessary for the support of the Temple, it was of course to be understood that such authority had reference to the expenses incurred for that purpose during the the late Mahratta Government.

6. Although the sanction of the Collector was necessary, under the circumstances of the case, for the disbursement of the amount required for the above-mentioned purpose, it was never intended that he should interfere in the details of the disbursements, nor in the internal economy and administration of the Temple.

7. On a general consideration, however, of the subject, the Governor General in Council desires that you will submit to him the draft of such rules as you would propose to be established for the future management of the Temple, on the principle stated in your letter.

8. You are at the same time desired to consider whether it be necessary to exempt so large a part of the population of the district of Cuttack, from the payment of the tax on pilgrims, as is at present exempted under the provision contained in Section IX, Regulation IV, 1806, which declares that persons residing between Byturnee Nullah and the Ganjam river, shall not be subject to the operation of the tax.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 9th October 1806.

(No. 25).

Board of Revenue to the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. Governor General in Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your orders of the 19th June last, desiring us to submit a draft of such Rules as we would propose to be established for the future management of the Temple at Juggernaut, on the principle stated in our address of the 17th June last.

2. On the receipt of those orders, we proceeded to draw out the general outline of the plan which appeared to us proper to be adopted for the future management of the Temple; and we forwarded a copy of it to the Collector of Juggernaut, for his opinion whether any objections existed to the proposed system, or otherwise.



No. 7.

Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Jaggernaut.

3. Enclosed we have the honour to transmit a copy of our resolutions, containing the general outline of the plan suggested by us, together with copies of two letters from the collector on the subject, stating his opinion generally, that he considers the plan practicable and advisable; but at the same time he expresses his doubts whether the priesthood would consent to the arrangement, unless other funds are appropriated for the expenses of the temple than those which we propose to be left for that purpose, viz. the lands at present assigned, and such fees for the officiating priests as were heretofore received by them under the Maharatta government; but on this point we do not ourselves entertain any doubts, as we think the above funds, with the voluntary contributions from the wealthy, will be fully sufficient to defray all the necessary expenses of the temple.

4. You will be pleased to observe, that we propose that the tax to be paid to government by all descriptions of persons, should be fixed at three R<sup>s</sup> for each pilgrim, but we beg to add that we are aware of no objection to the collector's proposition of granting certificates to such persons as may be desirous of having them, on their paying the prescribed fee of ten rupees; and the mode in which the collector proposes that the pilgrims should obtain those certificates, appears to us to be judicious, viz. by their purchasing a license, to be distinguished in the manner proposed by him, for ten rupees, instead of the usual license at 3 rupees, on the return of which at the collector's cutcherry they shall be entitled to receive a certificate of their having visited the temple as Laul Jattries. But it is to be entirely optional with every person, of whatever description he may be, either to visit the temple under the common license, or under that which shall entitle him to the above certificate.

5. With respect to the plan as suggested by us, it will at least be attended with this advantage, that Government will know the extent of the expense to which it will be subjected in the collection of the duties from the pilgrims; and we think that all interference on the part of Government, in regard to the internal management of the temple, should as much as possible be avoided.

6. Should you approve the above plan, it appears to us advisable that measures should be immediately taken to carry it into effect. The only alteration that would appear necessary at present, in respect to the rules published in Regulation IV. 1806, will be to rescind section 4, 5 and 6 of that Regulation, and to add a clause specifying that for the present the tax to be levied on account of Government, shall be 3 rupees indiscriminately from all descriptions of people.

7. There is another section in the above Regulation, however, which we think may be hereafter abolished; we allude to section 9, on the subject of the alteration of which you were pleased to require our sentiments, in the 8th paragraph of your orders of the 19th June last; you will be pleased to observe that we referred the question to the collector, who in reply recommends that the inhabitants of the country within thirty miles in every direction, should be still exempted from the tax. But we do not see the necessity of so extensive an exemption. The object of the exemption proposed by the collector is for the purpose of removing all obstacles in the way of the town of Purshootumpore being supplied with the requisite articles of consumption. That object, we think, may be provided for by an exception in favour of the merchants, traders, beoparries, and others resorting to the bazars with articles for sale; but even in respect to those descriptions of persons, we would recommend that the exemption be nothing further than an exemption from the payment of the tax on passing the Ghauts, but that it be not considered as affording the privilege of visiting the interior of the temple; on this question, however, we propose to communicate our sentiments to the collector, for his opinion on the expediency of carrying them into effect; we propose therefore, that for the present, section 9, Regulation IV. 1806, be allowed to stand in force until we are furnished with sufficient information to enable us to alter it without detriment to individuals.

8. You will be pleased to observe, that in the 6th paragraph of our Resolutions of the 5th ultimo, we stated that it appeared to us proper for Government to nominate the assembly of Pundits directed to be appointed under sections 10 and 12, Regulation IV. 1806; but on reconsideration of the matter, we doubt much whether that measure would be advisable, as it appears to us that the hereditary priests of the temple should be left to controul the concerns of the temple, and that they should be continued as nearly as possible on the footing on which they stood under the Mahratta government. At Gyah, from the pilgrims resorting to which place Government derives an annual revenue of about a lac and a half of rupees, no interference whatever is had by the officers of Government with the priests of the temples. Their respective rights of succession to the different duties of the temples, are left to be determined by themselves, and we are not aware of any instance of interference on the part of the officers of government, or of any instance of complaint being made on the subject.

9. With reference therefore to the substantial benefits arising to Government from the tax upon pilgrims resorting to Gyah, and on the other hand, to the inconsiderable receipts by Government from the Temple at Jaggernaut, since it has been under the British Government, we consider ourselves fully justified in recommending that the rules respecting the concerns of the Jaggernaut Temple, should be brought as near as possible to those existing at Gyah.

Revenue Board,  
12th September 1806.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. Graham, &c. Members.



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Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Juggernaut.

Cons. 5 Aug. 1806.

1. THE Board of Revenue proceeding to take into consideration the present system relative to the collection of a public revenue from pilgrims resorting to Juggernaut, they observe, that in their address to Government of the 17th June last, they expressed their opinion that the system might be changed for the better, both with a reference to the advantage of Government, and also to the convenience and prejudice of the Hindoos. They observed, that the interference of the public officers in superintending the general concerns of a Hindoo temple, so far from being calculated to promote economy in the expenses, to increase the reputation and prosperity of the temple, or to augment the public revenue, appeared to them to be likely to be attended with contrary effects. They therefore stated it as their opinion, that the interference of Government should be confined to the levy of a duty from the pilgrims on account of Government, and that the whole of the internal economy and management of the temple should be left entirely to the Hindoo priesthood.

2. In reply to the above observations, the Governor General in Council was pleased to observe as follows :

“ In authorizing the collector to incur the expenses necessary for the support of the temple, it was of course to be understood that such authority had reference to the expenses incurred for that purpose during the late Mahratta government.

“ Although the sanction of the collector was necessary, under the circumstances of the case, for the disbursement of the amount required for the above-mentioned purpose, it was never intended that he should interfere in the details of the disbursements, nor in the internal economy and administration of the temple.

“ On a general consideration however of the subject, the Governor General in Council desires that you will submit to him the draft of such rules as you would propose to be established for the future management of the temple, on the principle stated in your letter.”

3. On the subject of the above observations, the Board remark, that the collector appears to interfere in the purchase of food for offerings to the idol, in the purchase of sundry articles for the use of the Ruth, and in various other ways, which the Board are of opinion would be much better and much more economically performed by the priesthood.

4. The Board remark that lands have been assigned for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the temple. The produce from those lands, together with such fees as may be authorized to be levied on account of the temple, with any voluntary contributions which may be offered by the wealthy Hindoos, are the resources which the Board are of opinion should be assigned to the priesthood for defraying the expenses, and for discharging the allowances and salaries of the persons attending to administer the affairs of the temple.

5th. Under the present system, the fees of the officers, with exception to the fees of the Purharrees and Pundahs, are collected by the officers of Government ; that interference, the Board are of opinion, proves injurious to the interests of the temple, inasmuch as it is the means of preventing voluntary contributions on the part of the wealthy pilgrims ; while the fees are collected by the officers of Government, it is not likely that the pilgrims will give more than the established fee, whereas were the priesthood allowed to collect their fees, the Board are of opinion, that considerably more would be received by them, as voluntary contributions, than under the present system will ever be paid. To fix fees, beyond which the priesthood should not be allowed to make a demand, appears to be in every respect proper ; but in all cases of this kind, it is found that the voluntary presents of the pilgrims are the best resources for the temple, and as long as measures are adopted to prevent the priesthood exacting from persons not willing to pay more than the established fees, the Board see no reason why any obstacles should be placed in the way of the wealthy contributing as much as they think proper. The Board remark, that the net amount of the duties levied by Government from the pilgrims resorting to Gyah, amounts annually to about a lack and a half of rupees ; at that place the Collector has no further interference with the pilgrims than to levy certain duties from them on the part of Government ; in respect to the ceremonies to be performed, or to any donations to the priesthood, the Collector has no concern whatever, and the Board do not understand that any complaints are made by the persons resorting to Gyah for the performance of their religious rites.

6th. The Board see no reason why a similar mode should not be adopted at Juggernaut. It appears to the Board, that it would be proper for Government to nominate the assembly of Pundits directed to be appointed by sections 10 and 12, Regulation IV, 1806, for the general superintendence of the temple and its concerns, but that in no other respect Government or its officers should at all interfere, either in regard to the internal management of the temple, or to the appointment of any of the officers. The assembly of Pundits, with the priesthood at present attached to the temple, should be left to manage all the concerns of the temple in the manner they may think best calculated for promoting the interests of it.

7th. The Board resolve that the above observations be communicated to the Collector of Juggernaut, with directions to report whether any, and if any, what objections occur to him against the intended alteration.

8th. The next points to be considered are, the tax which shall be levied on account of Government, and the fees which the officers of the temple shall be allowed to demand from the pilgrims. In respect to the tax levied on the part of Government, the Board are of opinion,



opinion, that the levy of a different rate of duty from different descriptions of persons, is liable to objections, they should therefore propose, that a duty of three rupees should be levied from each pilgrim indiscriminately; with respect to the fees to be levied by the officers of the temple, the Board will hereafter furnish the Collector with orders on the table of fees transmitted by Mr. Græme.

9th. The next question to be considered, is the mode of collection; and the Board are of opinion that the following rules will be proper to be adopted for that purpose.

10. That printed passes be prepared and sold by the Collector, and by officers particularly appointed by the Collector for that purpose; and that without such licenses, no pilgrims shall be allowed to pass the Ghauts, to which their entrance is at present confined.

11. That a Darogah, with such establishment as may be considered proper, be appointed on the part of Government, at each of the Ghauts, for the purpose of preventing any persons from passing without the prescribed pass, and for keeping an account of the number of pilgrims who may obtain admittance with passes.

12. That those officers be strictly forbid making any undue exaction from the pilgrims; and that on proof of any such exaction being made by them, they shall be liable to dismissal from office, and to pay a fine not exceeding ten times the amount which may be proved before the Collector (who is ex officio assistant to the Magistrate of Cuttack) to have been exacted by them.

13. The above mode of collection appears to the Board to be simple, and best calculated for preventing any undue exactions on the part of the officers of Government, and also for preventing the pilgrims being admitted without payment of the established fees.

14th. As it will be the duty of the Collector to dispose of as many of the passes as possible, he should fix on the most convenient places that occur to him for the sale of passes; it appears to the Board, that the town of Cuttack would be a proper place for an officer to be fixed for the sale of passes, as all pilgrims from Bengal and the North part of Cuttack would have to pass through that town; and the collections made by such officers, should be monthly paid into the Collector's Treasury at Cuttack. A certain number of passes may also be delivered to officers at other places, and they should be made to account with the Collector of Juggernaut monthly, or at such periods as may be found proper, for the amount of the passes intrusted to them. The adjustment of such accounts will be easily made, as the officers must either produce the passes, or else be accountable for the amount of them. With a view to interest these officers in the disposal of the passes, it appears to the Board, that it would be proper to fix a certain commission upon the amount realized by them, and the Collector will accordingly report his opinion at what rate the commission should be fixed.

15. As under the proposed system, the priesthood at the temple will be greatly interested in having as many pilgrims resort to the place as possible, it is to be supposed that they will exert themselves for the purpose of inducing pilgrims to resort to the temple; the Board are therefore of opinion, that it would be proper for the collector to sell to any of the priesthood, or to any persons who may be desirous of purchasing such quantity of passes as may be required by them, but in such cases the passes should not be delivered to the parties without their paying the price of them.

16. As the printed passes may be easily forged, the Board are of opinion that the collector's signature should be affixed to each pass, as they think the forgery of an English signature would be easy of detection.

17. In addition to the foregoing rules, it appears to the Board that certain rules should be adopted, for the purpose of preventing a pass being used more than once. For that purpose the Darogahs at the Ghauts should be obliged to certify on the back of each pass, the date of the admission of the respective pilgrims, and in the body of the pass it should be expressed, that the pass is not to be enforced beyond fifteen days after the date certified by the Darogah, a period which the Board understand is the longest required for the performance of all ceremonies at the temple; but exclusive of the above rule, it would appear to the Board to be desirable if it can be effected, to cause the passes to be returned to the Collector's office, the collector is accordingly desired to take that question into consideration, and to submit such rules as he may deem advisable both for the purpose of preventing the passes being again used, and for the purpose of the returned passes serving as a check upon the accounts to be kept by the Darogahs; the collector will take into consideration, whether the officiating priests might not be required to take back the passes from the pilgrims on the completion of the ceremonies, and to deliver them to the officer whom the collector may appoint to receive them.

18. According to the proposed system, the expense to be incurred on account of Government, will be, 1st, the Collector's establishment, and 2d, the establishment of the Darogahs at the two Ghauts. What the requisite expense of the above establishments will be, the Board cannot immediately judge, but they desire the Collector will submit to them a statement of the establishments he may recommend being kept up on the above accounts. The Board observe, that from the various increases of the establishments, which the Collector has at different times reported to be necessary, they are at present ignorant what the whole of the establishments entertained by him is, but they particularly observe that the number of Peons entertained for the purpose of preventing the entrance of pilgrims, appears to them to be excessively high, and they expect a particular explanation from the



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Collector, of the necessity of the number of such officers as he may now recommend to be entertained. The Board understand that for the purpose of preventing persons either clandestinely or forcibly entering at any places besides the established places of admission, there is a strong barrier made by a hedge of prickly bamboos, where access is not prevented by the Nallahs in the vicinity of Juggernaut: a fence of such a kind, with the intermixture of thorns planted at the bottom of the bamboos, with a few Peons placed at different places, the Board think may prove a sufficient barrier for the purpose required, and they therefore desire the Collector's attention to the fence in question, and that he will report whether any extension thereof is requisite, and what expense would be incurred thereby.

19. The above are the principal rules which have suggested themselves to the Board, as being proper to be adopted for deriving a revenue from the pilgrims. The Collector will of course suggest any alteration as may appear to him proper, or any additional rules which may occur to him as necessary for obtaining the objects required; and they desire the Collector's early and particular attention to these orders.

20. In conclusion, the Board desire the Collector will consider whether it will be necessary to exempt so large a part of the population of the district of Cuttack, from the payment of the tax on pilgrims, as is at present exempted under the provision contained in section 9, Regulation IV, 1806, which declares that persons residing between the Bytarnee Nullah and the Ganjam rivers, shall not be subjected to the operation of the tax, and that he will report his opinion upon that point; the Board being at present of opinion that the exemption may be restricted to the inhabitants of the town of Poorshootum.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Cons. 12th Sept.  
1806.

Gentlemen,

1. I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that I have considered the practicability of carrying into effect the resolutions of the Board, forwarded to me in the 7 first paragraphs of your letter of the 5th instant, and the only observations that occur to me are as follows:

2d. The late Zemindar of the Temple, was the Rajah of Khoorda; and the chief hereditary Sewuk or Priest, is at present a minor, whose representative is Kishenchunder Mahapater, a man of little or no respectability, and who does not appear capable of conducting the affairs of the Temple, if left to himself.

3. The Purchas being liable to dismissal, will not have an interest in the permanent welfare of the temple. It therefore appears proper that their duty should be confined to the superintendence of the ceremonies, and that the allowance to be hereafter fixed for defraying the expenses of the temple, should be totally given over to the hereditary Priests; and that the Purchas should have no further authority on that subject, than to see that the articles are furnished and ceremonies performed according to established usage by the Priesthood.

4. I am however of opinion that the Priesthood should have the power of appealing to the Collector, in every instance where they may consider themselves aggrieved by the Purchas, as it does not appear improbable that the latter may sometimes make an abuse of the great powers with which they will be vested, unless they are made responsible for their actions.

In the mean time, however, the third Purcha demands a balance of last year to a large amount, as mentioned in my Letter of the 29th March, and further, an additional supply for the remaining expenses of this year, without which, he says, he cannot furnish the articles for Bhoy, &c.

6. As the expenses of the temple must continue to be defrayed by Government until the new arrangement takes place, I beg to be furnished with orders regarding the balance, and at the same time take the liberty of calling your attention to paragraph 6 of my letter of the 6th of June 1806, which refers to this demand.

7. I suspect the Priesthood will not willingly agree to continue the ceremonies of Juggernaut in the present style, with the funds proposed to be assigned to them by the 4th paragraph of your letter; but on this subject I have not considered it advisable as yet to consult any person.

8. In reply to the 3d paragraph, I have the honour to acquaint you that the Collector has in no case interfered in the purchase of any articles, except when his assistance was actually applied for by the Purchas; and the assistance of Government will hereafter also be required in most of these instances.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Hunter, Collector of Tax.

Kutuck, 22d August 1806.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

IN answer to the latter part of your Letter of the 5th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the proposed alterations will most probably answer the desired effect.

2. (Para. 8.)—In addition, I take the liberty of proposing, that any pilgrim may have the option of buying a red ticket for ten rupees; as a Lal Jatree; and that all red tickets



tickets shall entitle the holder, when he returns, to receive a stamped Certificate of his having visited Juggernaut as a Lal Jatree. This should be declared to be most positively at the pilgrim's option.

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3. (Para. 14.)—The expense of remittance, which would be saved by selling tickets at Kutuk, would be a mere trifle, and I should have difficulty in enquiring into complaints made against the person stationed there, on account of the distance; and pilgrims residing on this side of Kutuk, would not be able to procure tickets; it therefore appears much more advisable that no tickets should be sold at a greater distance than fifteen miles from Poorshootom, and by so doing, the number of stations will be confined to three. The rate of commission which I propose for officers selling tickets is one per cent.

4. (Para. 17.)—The date of admission being certified on the back of each pass, effectually prevents its being used twice; but it appears that ten days is a very liberal allowance, and that any pilgrim staying more than ten days, can well afford to buy a new ticket. A Lal Jatree's ticket may be in force for twenty days.

5. As some pilgrims stay at Poorshootom for four months during the rains, a Lal Jatree's ticket, by the difference of inserting the name, may be made to continue in force during four months at that season.

6. The chief Purchasee may be required to return all tickets to the Collector's office at or before the expiration of their respective terms, under pain of being fined.

7. (Para. 18.)—The establishments required will be, first, the Collector's more immediate Amla; second, the establishment of two Darogahs; third, an increased establishment of Batpeadas, as there is not the smallest vestige or appearance of a Bamboo hedge having ever existed; and, fourth, an establishment of Mohurrurs at the gates of the temple.

8. I shall do myself the honour of reporting the particulars of those establishments, as soon as the Board shall direct the system to be put in execution.

9. (Para. 20.)—As it is necessary that persons in the habit of supplying the town with articles of consumption, should be as little liable as possible to detention or interruption at the Ghauts, it appears that thirty miles in every direction may be fixed as the distance to which the exemption may extend.

10. A Hindoo (not exempted from the tax) who shall demand admission at the gates of the temple, not being possessed of a ticket, may be declared liable to a fixed fine, part of which may be the due of the Mohurrur proving the attempt: this is to act as a further check upon pilgrims attempting to evade the tax.

11. It appears advisable that the present system of bringing all Ghaut tickets to the Sudder Kutcheree, should be continued, with this difference, instead of a new ticket being given in exchange, the original ticket should be again signed by the Collector, after being booked and numbered; and without this second signature, the holder of the ticket should not be permitted to enter the temple.

12. This appears the best check upon the Darogah's accounts, but the Purchasees may nevertheless be bound finally to return the ticket.

13. A rule is required, which shall enable the collector to recover the amount of the tax (or fine) from a person who may have attempted to evade it.

I have, &c.

Kutuk, }  
26th August 1866. }

(Signed)

J. Hunter,  
Collector of Tax.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Board of Revenue.

To the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

1. I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 12th instant, with its enclosures.

2. Previously to making any alteration in the provisions already established for the collection of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, the Governor General in Council deems it to be proper that the information required on all the modifications, and the several points noticed in your letter, should be rendered complete.

3. The plan suggested in the 3d paragraph of your letter, for defraying the expenses of the temple, appears to the Governor General in Council to be very advisable, provided that it can be carried into effect consistently with the attention which the Governor General in Council is desirous of showing to the religious opinions of the Hindoos, in providing for the support of the temple; to enable the Governor General in Council, however, to form a more accurate judgment on this point, you are desired to submit to him a statement of the allowances at present assigned, either in land or money, for the support of the temple, and of the expenses of the institution, on the scale of moderation on which the Governor General in Council concludes it was maintained during the late Mahratta Government

4. With



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4. With respect to the voluntary contributions proposed to be allowed to the officiating priests, two questions arise, which appear to merit consideration: First, whether those contributions may not gradually degenerate into a source of exaction and oppression on the pilgrims; and secondly, whether they can properly be appropriated to the support of the temple, it being presumable, that any money so given, would rather be applicable to the private use of the individuals to whom it may be paid. These remarks are only stated for your consideration, in submitting your final report on the subject, and are not intended to be construed as a rejection of any part of the plan proposed by you, provided that it shall on further enquiry appear to be consistent with the principle above noticed.

5. The Governor General in Council entirely approves the proposed modifications of the rates of tax, as stated in the 4th paragraph of your letter.

6. The Governor General in Council is not at present aware of any objections to the proposed alteration of the provision contained in section 9 of the Regulation in question, but (as you justly observe) it will be advisable to call upon the Collector for his sentiments previously to the adoption of the rule suggested by you.

7. The Governor General in Council concurs generally in the sentiments expressed by you, respecting the expediency of withdrawing the interference of Government, as far as may be practicable, in the internal administration of the affairs of the temple. On that principle the Governor General in Council is entirely of opinion, that it would be advisable to leave the superintendence of its concerns to the hereditary priests, in case any fixed order of succession is established among them, which shall ensure a due controul over the temple, and prevent dissatisfaction among the great body of the people, from neglect or irregularity in the administration of its affairs. In this case, however, it will be necessary to distinguish between the Dewul Puchas, who, the Governor General in Council understands, are only the officiating priests, and the controlling authority of the temple. From such information as has hitherto been obtained on the subject, the Governor General in Council does not conceive that the general superintendence of the affairs could properly be entrusted to the former description of officers. It consequently remains to be ascertained, whether there is any other class of persons, or any particular family, in whom that power could, consistently with the constitution of the temple, be properly vested.

8. The doubts entertained by the Governor General in Council on this point, appear to derive some weight from the remark contained in the second paragraph of the Collector's letter of the 26th ultimo, in which he observes, that the "late Zemindar of the temple, was the Rajah of Rhoordath, (now a prisoner at Midnapore;) and the chief hereditary Sewuck, or priest, is at present a minor, &c." You are accordingly desired to direct the Collector to state his sentiments fully and circumstantially on the above points.

9. For the reasons above stated, the Governor General in Council does not think it advisable to make any immediate alteration in the rules contained in Regulation IV. 1806. On receipt of the necessary explanation on the points above noticed, and of any additional information which you may deem it advisable to require from the Collector, you will of course submit to Government a further report on the subject, accompanied with the draft of a Regulation for altering such parts of the existing Regulation as you may on further consideration be of opinion should be rescinded, and for establishing such new rules as should in your judgment be finally adopted.

Fort William, }  
9th October 1806. }

(Signed)

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. Dowdeswell,

Sec<sup>y</sup> to Government, Rev. Dep<sup>t</sup>

#### EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 5th March 1807.

(No. 20.)

Board of Revenue to the honourable Sir Geo. Barlow, B<sup>t</sup> &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

HAVING communicated to the Collector of Juggernaut, your orders of the 1st May last, on the subject of the petition of Sha Ram Sunker Bhartee, we have the honour to submit to you the enclosed copy of his reply, together with the papers in the native languages transmitted with it, and with translations of them.

Under the circumstances stated by the collector, we apprehend that the dispute between the sect to which the petitioner belongs, and the sect of Byragees, will not be amicably settled; and for the reasons stated in the last paragraph of the collector's letter, we concur in opinion with him, that nothing satisfactory is likely to be obtained from Hindoo arbitrators.

If the papers transmitted with the Collector's letter can be relied upon, it appears that the idol of the Sunasses was not entitled to be placed upon the throne of Sree Juggernaut, but that it ought to be placed for public worship in a large court. If the validity of the Perwanch in question shall be satisfactorily established, it appears to us, that unless the Sunasses can produce documents of equal authority in their favour, their claim to have their idol seated on the throne, is inadmissible; we are of opinion, therefore, that the Collector should be required to call upon the Sunasses to produce any documents



documents that they may have in support of their claim. The question, however, is one on which we possess so little knowledge that we have thought it proper to submit the collector's letter for your consideration and orders, previously to calling for any further information from him.

Revenue Board.  
2d January 1807.

We have, &c. &c.  
(Signed) R. W. Cor,  
&c. Members.

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the Temple of  
Jaggernaut.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

(No. 21.)

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and enclosures of the 26th September, and in reply to acquaint you, that I in consequence proceeded to enquire into the circumstances of the case.

It would appear that the idols, as asserted, did formerly possess a place at the edge (bar) of the throne, and that the Byrages broke and threw them into the sea. That in the year 1201 Higeree Boghojee Bhoonsla issued an order to the priests of the temple to take care of an idol which would be put up by Enkajee Tirmul, also an order to Enkajee Tirmul to replace in its situation an idol which had been displaced by the Byrages, and on which subject the Sunyasees had preferred a complaint; neither of those orders, of which I have the honour to enclose correct copies (No. 1 and 2), mention the name of the idol, or where its proper situation is, and to the best of my information, the only dispute is on the subject of the situation.

3. An order No. 3 was also issued by the Khonda Rajah (Mokundes) dated 4th Auk, or 1207, Amlee, to the officers of the temple, stating that they had not given information of the Byrages having destroyed Bhyro, and directing them to make a new idol and reinsert it in its place.

4. In the year 1207 Higeree, Boghojee Bhoonsla issued an order No. 4, to Roghonaut Krishen and Luckmun Junardan, also one to Kanoojee Guhwana, saying that Sunker Acharig very improperly wished to put Bhyro upon the throne (Ruta Singhausun), and directing to conform to established usage; he also sent a tesulleenama to the Sunts, Mohunts, and Sadasheo Rajah Ram, in a letter of no date (No. 5), directs Bhyro not to be placed under the throne, but in the "Berkakulum."

5. There were also two other letters No. 6 and 7, without dates, written by Sadasheo Rajah Ram, directing to conform to established usage.

6. In answer to the orders of Government, requiring the collector to inform you, should the further interference of Government appear to be absolutely necessary for the decision of the dispute in question, I have the honour to state that the parties acknowledge no superiors of their own religion, which forms so strong an obstacle to the amicable decision of the dispute, that I am convinced it will never be settled but by an order of Government; whether that order shall be founded upon personal investigation, or upon any report which might be made by Hindoo arbitrators. This latter measure, however, I can by no means recommend, as I do not believe it would be possible to find arbitrators who are not entirely under the control of either one or other of the parties, or who could dare to give a decision contrary to the wish of their respective Gooroos.

Juganath,  
6th December 1806.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. Hunter,  
Collector of Tax.

Translation of the Orders issued under the seal of Maha Rajah Rajoojee Bhoonsla Bahadur, to all the Pundits of Pursootim Chatter (Jugernath) on the 19th of Ramzan corresponding with.

Wunkajee Turmul has been directed to display the images as formerly in the temple of Seree Juganath. He will accordingly do so. You will take care of the images.

Translation of a Perwanah to Wunkajee Turmil, under the seal of Maharaja Ragoojee Bhoonsla Bahadur, dated 19th Ramzan.

As the Soonasees have complained to me of the images being carried off from Jugurnath by Byrages, you are directed to replace the images. This Perwanah is consequently written to you, that you may have new images prepared and placed as formerly. To effect this Mahaweejee Nack is dispatched.

A letter from Maharajah Mokundes (the Bhoordar Rajah) to the Purchee of Seree Pursootum (Juggernath), and to all persons employed in the temple. The image of Bhyro Acharaj has for a length of time been placed in the same court with that of Seereejod. The Byrages have conspired amongst themselves, and have broken and destroyed the image of Byroo. You have never represented this occurrence to me. You must now prepare the image of Byroo, and place it where it formerly was.

Dated 13th of Mesh.

Perwunnah to Luchmun Junardhun, and Rujunah Kishen Amcen, under the seal of Maha Rajah Rajoojee Bhoonsla Bahadur, dated the 11th of Zakeeda.

A Bhysnoo, on the part of the Sunts and Mohunts, i. e. the Byrages, and their chief residents at Rajoonath, having come to me, represented, through Kushnum Raj, that the



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Sunasees, agreeably to the worship of Shunker Acharaj, wish to place the image Byrow on the chair of Seeree Jugernauth; as that is contrary to custom it must never take place, therefore be careful that former usages be adhered to.

From the above cause the Sunts and Mohunts quitted the temple, and refused to eat the hallowed food. This Perwanah is therefore issued to you. As it is not proper to deviate from the established customs, you must take care that the ancient usages are observed, that similar complaints may not again be made to me, and that the Sunts and Mohunts who quitted their habitations, and refused to eat their food, may regain confidence, return to their abodes, live as formerly, and in no way suffer molestation.

A Letter from Sudashoo Rajah Ram to Neelkunt Row, brother of Sidashoo Row; dated 17th of Zeebijee.

The Sunts and Mohunts, residents of Juggernath, have sent a letter to the Maharajah, and one to me, stating that the Sunasees have prepared an image of Byrow, with the intention of placing it under the chair of Seeree Jugernath, and that they had in consequence quitted the temple. The Maharajah has consequently sent orders to Ameens and others, which orders shall be carried into effect. I have also sent letters to the Sunts and Mohunts, and to Mudnajeck Nack. They will act accordingly. It is the wish of Government, that in the temple of Jugernath the ancient customs may be forever retained, and nothing new introduced. Attending to this, perform your functions, and let the Sunts and Mohunts be very careful not to allow the image of Byrow that has lately been prepared, to be placed under the chair. In conjunction with Dirbee Sing, Patjoshee Duwul Keirn, and the Chuteesu Nijogee, i. e. the people employed in the 36 workhouses attached to the temple of Jugernath, place the image in question in a large court, and be careful that the Sunts and Mohunts eat the consecrated food as formerly, and that no complaint be again transmitted to Government on this subject.

A Letter from Sudashoo Raja Ram, in reply to one from the Sunts and Mohunts of the Temple of Jugernath; dated Nagpore, 17th Zihijee.

The Letter you sent was received at a most fortunate period, and I understand its contents. Orders have been issued agreeable to your request, which shall be carried into effect. It is the desire of the Maharajah that the usages which have been long established in the temple of Seeree Jugernath should be upheld. The image of Byrow that has been lately prepared must not be placed under the chair. Let it be placed in a large court. You must accord with this, and not complain again on the subject. May your acceptable prayers enable me shortly to visit you.

A Letter from Sudashoo Raja Ram to Mudnajeck Nack; dated 17th Zehijee.

The Sunts and Mohunts residing in Jugernath addressed a letter to the Maharajah, and one to me, representing that the Sunasees had prepared an image of Byrow, with the intention of placing it under the richly-adorned chair of Seeree Jugernath, and that they had therefore quitted the temple. Orders have in consequence been issued by the Maharaja to the Ameen, which will be carried into effect. It is the wish of Government, that the ancient customs shall be preserved. It is required of the Sunasees, and of the Sunts and Mohunts, that they act as formerly, and that none of them shall unjustly interfere in the rites of another sect.

As it is proper that the image of Byrow which has been prepared, should be worshipped, you will require Dirbee Sing, Patjoshee, and Dewul Rum, and the men of the 36 workhouses, which are denominated Chuteesee Nijogee, to place the image in a spacious court, where it will be worshipped. Never deviate from the custom. You must not act until my arrival. After I shall have arrived, I will do what ever shall be necessary.

True Translations.

(Signed) D. Campbell.  
P. & B. Translator.

#### EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations; March 26th 1807.

(No. 22.)

Board of Revenue to the Honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your orders of the 5th instant, relative to the Temple at Juggernaut.

In reply to the 9th paragraph of your Secretary's letter, we beg to inform you, that lately we called upon the collector of Juggernaut, to submit a complete account of the funds applicable to the support of the temple, including the produce of all land assigned for that purpose, together with as accurate an account as he could furnish of the whole of the expenses required to be disbursed in a year, for the Institution. The enclosed is a copy of the collector's reply, transmitting a duplicate of his report of the 8th November last, the original of which was transmitted to you, with our letter of the 2d December last.

3. With the above paper we also beg to submit the collector's letter and its enclosure of the 27th May, referred to in his letter of the 8th November.



4. We beg to add, that we doubt whether any further information is likely to be obtained at present on the subject of the income and requisite expenses of the temple. The resources arising from the produce of the endowments of the temple appear to be capable of much improvement, and it is likely that the expenses will be diminished under the efficient control of the Rajah of Koorda.

Revenue Board,  
17th March 1807.

We have, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Tho. Graham,*  
*R. W. Cox,*  
*C. Buller.*

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To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and to enclose duplicate of my letter of the 8th November, which I fear must have miscarried from my not having received an answer.

(No. 23.)

2. As I consider myself virtually forbid, by the extract of a letter from the Governor General in Council, entered on your Resolutions of the 5th August, to enquire into the details of the disbursements of the temple, except in as far as to receive the accounts as furnished by the Purcha, without the power of checking them, I feel myself unable to furnish an account of the whole of the expenses required to be disbursed in a year for the Institution, which can have the smallest claim to accuracy.

I therefore beg the favour of your furnishing me with authority to check those accounts; this power being granted, I shall have little difficulty in complying with your orders, though I fear it will take up some time to prepare the whole accurately.

I have, &c.

Jaganath,  
26th Feb. 1807.

(Signed)

*J. Hunter,*  
Collector of Tax.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and enclosures bearing date, the 21st ult. and lose no time in replying to the 2nd Para.

In my letter dated the 27th May, I did myself the honour of enclosing a list of all the lands which are brought to the account of Government in the Juma Khurch of the temple, with the amount of their produce for the years 1211 and 1212 Umlee. It would appear either that these lands are managed in a very improper manner, or that their resources are not wholly brought to credit. The circumstance on which I ground the foregoing remark, is, that on the 18th July I concluded a lease, subject to your approbation, for the six principal villages, for three years, at the yearly rent of Sicca Rs. 7,720, which sum exceeded the amount credited by Servagee Pundet, in no less a sum than S. Rs. 3,040. The lease was annulled in consequence of its militating against the intended system, and the lands are managed as before, by Servagee Pundit.

3. Besides those lands, there are many others under charge of the Muthdarees, &c. which do not appear in the accounts of the Temple, though they certainly appear to form part of its revenue. Most of these are contained in Lists 9 and 10, enclosed in Mr. Græme's letter to the Commissioners, dated 10th June, 1805, but in order to ascertain whether there were any others, I addressed a letter (copy of which is enclosed) to the Collector of Cuttak, and suppose he was not of my opinion, as no notice was taken of the communication.

4. The Temple has also many resources in lands (and, I have reason to think,) to an immense amount) in other districts, of these I can obtain no account.

5. Their allowances in money are enumerated in the other enclosures of my letter of the 27th May, under the denomination of Khunjas and sums received on sundry accounts. The latter, I have reason to believe, would be much more productive if honestly brought to account, or properly superintended.

6. Besides the above, I have paid in cash nearly S. Rs. 35,000, as was done in each former year since the capture of the province.

7. The acting chief Hereditary Priest strongly accuses the Purcha of embezzling great part of these resources, but his accusations have not been enquired into, it being the wish of Government not to interfere in the details of the disbursements.

8. The expenses of the Temple are at present under no control. The Purcha is fully aware that he is not considered amenable for mismanagement or extravagance; and except for the purpose of being retained in his situation, has no object in doing his duty with attention to the interests either of Government or of the Temple. The accounts which he now produces of the expenditure of the year 1210, make the disbursements amount to Khs. 196,652 13 13, or about Rs. 50,000, a few additional expenses have since been authorized by the Commissioners, and the sum of Khs. 20,000, or about Rs. 5000, has been added both



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both to the Dr. and Cr. side of the Jumma Kurch, under the head of Mohim Bog, making the expenditure which ought to be allowed, amount in the whole to less than 60,000 Rs. and as the receipts allowed by Servajee Pandit amounted in 1212 to about 31,000 Rs. and he has received in cash about 34,000 Rs. from my treasury, it would appear that the present demand of money for the current expenses of the temple ought not to be complied with.

I shall shortly do myself the honour of reporting upon the other Paras. of your letter.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,  
Collector of Tax.

Jaganath,  
18th Nov. 1806.

No. 24.

Extract of LETTER to the Board of Revenue from the Secretary to Government;  
dated 26th March 1807.

Para. 7. THE report furnished by the collector of Juggernaut respecting the funds applicable to the support of the temple, appears to Government to be very imperfect and unsatisfactory.

8. The Governor General in Council desires that you will instruct the collector to take the necessary measures for ascertaining the extent and situation of the lands, the revenue of which is applicable to the support of the temple, and for causing a proper Mofussil settlement to be made of the lands by the officers intrusted with the charge of them, under his immediate control and direction; reporting to you the result for the information of Government. The collector should at the same time be particularly careful to cause it to be made generally known, that the whole of the net produce of the lands in question will be exclusively applied to the support of that institution.

9. On consideration of the amount of the revenue which may be expected to be derived from the abovementioned lands, and of the other resources noticed in the collector's letter, Government will be enabled to judge whether it be necessary to assign any further funds for the support of the temple of Juggernaut, or otherwise. In the mean time you will direct the collector not to advance any further sums on that account, without the special sanction of Government.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 4th June 1807.

(No 25.)

Board of Revenue, to the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. Governor General in Council; Fort William.

Honourable Sir,

1. WE have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the collector of Juggernaut, with a copy of the petition which accompanied it from the second Purcha of the temple, and also an abstract Jumma Kurch account from 1208 to 1212.

2. The second Purcha states the difficulty of proceeding with the affairs and ceremonies of the temple from want of cash to enable the priests to defray the expenses required; and he urges the necessity of adjusting the accounts of the past years, and of making further advances on account of the current year.

3. On consideration of the accounts submitted by the collector, the principal object that presents itself is the very great increase in the expense of the temple in the last years. The funds of the temple would also appear to have gradually increased, but in a very small degree when compared with the increase of expense. On referring to the payments made by Government in 1213, it will be found that the actual payments, together with the amount of the balance claimed, are nearly double the amount of the payments and the balance of 1208. It would appear from the collector's report, that the excess of expense is alleged by the third Purcha to have been sanctioned by the late Commissioners for the affairs of Cuttack, but it would appear that no proof has been adduced of any sanction of that kind having been given. We would propose therefore, that the collector be instructed to call upon the 3d Purcha to explain the excess in the expense of the temple, and to produce the authorities under which he may consider the excess of expense to have been sanctioned. With respect to the funds of the temple, the resources of the land assigned for the expenses have not yet been ascertained by the collector. The present report, therefore, both in respect to the funds of the temple, and the expenses actually required to be disbursed on account of it, is very incomplete; still, however, there appears, from the circumstances reported by the collector, and by 2d Purcha, to be an absolute necessity for an advance being made by Government, to enable the priests to conduct the affairs and ceremonies of the temple. In what mode the collector has obtained the accounts of the expenses incurred under the late Mahratta Government, he has not explained; but as it would appear that he considers the accounts to be authentic, as far as they apply to the advances made by the late Government, it occurs to us that if you should be pleased to sanction any payments being immediately made on the part of Government, they should be regulated according to the standard of the advances made in 1209.

4. On a general consideration of the reports we have received from the collector, we doubt much whether any accurate information is likely to be obtained, either of the actual expenses requisite to be incurred for the ceremonies and duties of the temple, or of the funds at present belonging to it. The resources of the endowments in land may certainly be



be ascertained in a much more satisfactory manner than they are at present, but in respect to the article of income arising from fees and presents, we conceive that any accurate information of that is scarcely to be expected, and we doubt also whether the funds arising from the sale of Mahapershaud can be justly ascertained.

5. From the accounts submitted, there would appear to be a necessity of some advances being made by Government in addition to the funds belonging to the temple. Instead of allowing a fixed sum hereafter on that account, it occurs to us that it would be an eligible mode to allow a certain per-centage upon the collections made by the Government from the pilgrims. By that mode the improvement of the funds applicable to the expenses of the temple will in a great measure go hand in hand with the improvement of the resources of Government, and both the proprietor or superintendant of the temple, and the priests, will find a manifest interest in encouraging the resort of pilgrims for the purpose of increasing the income of the temple.

6. On a reference to the accounts in our Accountant's office it appears, that from April 1806 to May 1807, the gross collections made on the part of Government from the pilgrims amounted to 1,18,253. The total charges incurred by Government in that period is stated at 42,666, leaving a net revenue of 75,587. Of this however, some balance may probably be claimed by the Purchas, as due to them on account of the expenses of the temple. The collector's accounts, you will observe, are only made up to the end of 1212, we are therefore uninformed of the amount which may be claimed by the Purchas on account of the period above mentioned, in addition to the amount actually paid to them. Of the charges above specified it appears that 20,168 are on account of the salary of the collector and of his aumlah, and a further sum of Rupees 1,200 was expended in the building of a cutchery for the collector. Deducting those sums from the gross collection, the balance would be 96,885. Supposing therefore, that for the expenses of the temple 20 per cent. had been allowed upon the receipts, after deducting the whole of the expense of collection, including the Collector's salary and commission, there would have been nearly 20,000 Rupees, which would have been appropriable on that account.

7. Although that amount is not as much as was advanced by Government in 1212, yet under all circumstances we are of opinion, that if 20 per cent. be allowed upon the collections, after deducting the expense of collection, the expenses of the temple will be amply provided for. In the first place we conceive that the endowments of the temple may be considerably raised; and we have no doubt that under the management of the Rajah of Khoorda the expenses will be much reduced, and we should trust also that the revenues arising from the tax upon the pilgrims will hereafter be increased.

Revenue Board,  
26th May 1807.

We have the honour to be, with respect, &c.

(Signed) T. Graham, &c. Members.

(Copies.)

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

1. I HAVE the honour to enclose copy and translation of a Petition presented by the 2nd (at present chief) Purcha of the temple, and to acquaint you, that in consequence of the 3rd Purcha's refusing, in his capacity of Purcha, of sathaus hazaree (i. e. purveyor, tahseeldar and cash-keeper of the temple) to continue his duty unless supplied with money, and also in consequence of the other facts mentioned in the Petition, I beg to suggest that the Purcha's proposals seem highly proper and necessary.

2. However, instead of paying money to the Purchas, I think it more advisable immediately to invest the Khoorda Rajah with his authority, advancing to him whatever money may be absolutely required for the ensuing festivals.

3. The 3rd Purcha has already begun to be very remiss in his duty; and if I should call upon him (under Section 20, Regulation 4 of 1806,) to assign a reason why he should not be punished, he will immediately answer, that he has not the means of paying for the current expenses.

4. This can only be remedied by passing his accounts, which being done, a permanent allowance can easily be assigned for the temple, and I see no probability of otherwise effecting this desirable object.

5. I have already examined the accounts of the temple from the year 1208 till 1212, and have the honour to enclose an abstract thereof, which will show very clearly in what manner they have been conducted.

6. I have also inserted such remarks as occurred to me.

7. There does not exist in my mind the smallest doubt that the 3rd Purcha will discontinue his duty, but until the arrangements are completed I do not think it is advisable that the Khoorda Rajah should be invested with the control, unless it becomes necessary by the Purcha's refusal.

8. I trust no inconvenience or delay will occur from the Rajah's pretending to decline accepting the proprietary right of the temple, which he may possibly do with a view of procuring greater funds to be assigned for its support than are necessary.

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9. In

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(No. 26.)

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9. In the mean time I have deputed an Aumeen to examine and report upon the lands as directed by your letter of the 31st March; and will do myself the honour of reporting the result as soon as may be practicable. I beg to be informed whether I shall cause the settlement to be concluded, or only prepared for your approbation; and also whether the charitable allowances at present paid from the produce of those lands, and charged in the Moofussil accounts are to be resumed and assigned over to the use of the temple, or not, as they do not appear to be charities paid on account of the temple.

10. I am induced, by paragraph 9 of the honourable the Governor General in Council's letter, enclosed in yours of the 31st March, to beg your particular attention to the remarks on the enclosed accounts, as the report on the lands is required for the purpose of enabling Government to ascertain whether any additional funds will be required for the temple, or otherwise.

11. When the value of the lands may have been ascertained I shall have the honour of forwarding what may appear to be a *just* estimate of the amount of each article of Juma and Khurch.

12. I have at present chosen the year 1209 as the criterion to judge by, because the accounts of 1210 were not examined by the former Government.

13. In conclusion, I have the honour to acquaint you that a person wishes to present a petition, saying that he is willing to pay every expense of the temple, and to conduct every necessary ceremony, without requiring any allowance from Government, except the amount of Saers abolished by the Magistrate; and he offers to give security to the amount of one year's Juma.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,

Collector of the Tax.

Jaggernaut, 6th May, 1807.

Translation of a PETITION presented by Jagernaut Raj Gooroo,  
(at present Chief) Purcha of the Temple.

THE question respecting the order of the honourable the Governor General, that no money is to be paid on account of the temple without special orders, and the refusal of the Purcha of 27 Huzaree to carry on the Bhog, &c. and also your order to the Purcha of the temple to make such arrangement, that there may occur no neglect in furnishing the Bhog of Sree Juoo, has been received, Sir. The preparation of Bhog, &c. for Sree Juoo is provided for by the collections from the several Khunjas, and the assistance received in cash from Government. The Purcha of 27 Huzaree has collected and expended the amount of the Khunjas, and you are acquainted with the assistance which we have received from Government. In this state it is excessively difficult to carry on the Bhog, &c. of Sree Juoo, I therefore write the particulars under different heads.

1st. As the Purcha of 27th Huzaree has collected and expended the whole of the Khunjas, and there are several months of the year 1214 remaining, for which he refuses to continue the expenses, and he also claims a balance from Government, besides these Khunjas whether the demand be just or no, from this it would not appear that he will willingly give any money for the remaining expenses of the year 1214.

2. This money which he has received from the Khunjas and from Government from 1211 to 1214, is the property of Government; it is necessary that you should examine these accounts, because he says whatever extra expenses have been incurred since 1210 have been admitted by the Commissioners, but he does not produce any Sunud to prove this, I therefore suspect they have not been admitted. If he would produce any Sunud of that nature, signed by the Commissioners, I should know whether it were the case or not; and after examining the accounts you will be able to settle whether a balance is due from or to Government, and pass the accounts accordingly.

3. In the event of the accounts not being audited, and no money being given for the expenses of the temple, the Purcha of 27 Huzaree will claim his balance, and complain respecting the difficulty of furnishing Bhog.

4. Whatever the 27th Huzaree Purcha has collected in 1214 from the Khunjas is, according to his assertion, expended, and the remaining four months are entirely Jatras, viz. Chundun Jatra, Snan Jatra, and Ruth Jatra. In these three Jatras money is absolutely required for the expense of the Bhog, &c. of Sree Juoo, whether it be received from Government, or from the 27th Huzaree Purcha.

5. In the mean time the following seems to be the best mode of conducting the affairs of the temple; the accounts ought to be examined, and the balance either received or paid by Government, and when this is done, a new arrangement can be made for the future; and also a new Purcha of 27 Huzaree ought to be appointed, who shall not at the same time be a Dewul Purcha, and who shall be under the orders of the Dewul Purchas; but for the service of Sree Juoo it is necessary that some money should be given at present by Government in charge of the Dewul Purchas; and if money is not given, there will



be the utmost difficulty in carrying on the affairs of the temple, as I have above explained.

Dated 3d May 1807.

A true translation.

Revenue Board.

(Signed) Jaganath Raj Gooroo,  
2d Purcha.

(Signed) J. Hunter,  
Collector of Tax.

True copies.

R. Thackeray.  
Secretary.

No. 7.  
Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Jaggernaut.

Petition of Soobajee Tordet to the honourable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart. K. B. Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c.

(No. 27.)

The humble Petition of Soobajee Tordet of Zillah Collock, in province of Subah Orixá

Most humbly sheweth,

That your petitioner, in utmost submission, begs leave to represent the hard case in which he is involved, as follows; your petitioner, soon after the honourable Companies entered into possession of the territory of Subah Orixá aforesaid, in year 1211 of B. S. the Commissioners, Colonel Herwest and John Melveel Esq. were pleased to appoint your petitioner Dawrogah or Superintendant of the Shrine of duty Juggernautjee, with the management of collection of Mehal of 27,000 Rupees, teratery belonging and depended thereto, for providing the expenses of holy devotion and, &c. of the said shrine.

*Sic orig*

That your petitioner being indulged with a Sunnud of such appointment, directing him to perform the religious service, as has been all along established, he took upon him the management to discharge the function of his duties with fidelity and care, without any salary, and has delivered his accounts of the collection and disbursements from year 1212 to 1213 of B. S. in which a balance due in his favour of Sicca Rupees 14,646. 13. 17, which sum he was obliged to borrow of individuals, being the collection and receipts insufficient to be applicable of established charges incurred; your petitioner since being much pressed by his creditors, frequently applied to the collector for the payment thereof, which was of no effect. But the gentleman only advancing what at present requisite inefficient of expense, and nothing to on account of the said sum of 14,646. 13. 17, which your petitioner was obliged to borrow, as before stated, and he being much press by his creditors, came up to lay his grievance before his Excellency in Council.

*Sic orig.*

Your petitioner therefore most humbly craves his Excellency will be so gracious as to take it into his Excellency serious consideration, to order to the Board of Revenue to afford redress, as to order to the gentleman collector to pay the balance, enable your petitioner to discharge his creditors, who are very sharp, treat your petitioner very ill, not only speaking insulting languages; also threaten to prosecute.

*Sic orig.*

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c.

#### EXTRACT, Bengal Revenue Consultations, 2d July 1807.

Board of Revenue to the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. Governor General in Council, Fort William.

(12.)

Honourable Sir,

WE have the honour to submit to you the accompanying extract from our proceedings, relative to the taxes directed to be levied from pilgrims at Juggernaut, under Section 4, Regulation 4 of 1806, which Section we beg to recommend may be suspended during the festival of the Rutjatra, and that until further orders the collector be directed only to collect the tax of 2 Rupees, as specified in Section 5 of the same Regulation, from Lall Jatries, as well as from all other pilgrims.

Revenue Board,  
30th June 1807.

We have, &c.  
(Signed) T. Graham,  
&c. Members.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

The acting President delivers in the following Minute.

(13.)

Acting President,

Having understood from many respectable Hindoos, who have recently visited the temple of Jaggernaut, that serious inconveniences have been experienced by the pilgrims resorting thither for the purpose of devotion, who are liable to the payment of the established taxes, under Regulation IV, 1806, owing to the scrutiny which takes place in order to ascertain whether they do not belong to those classes of pilgrims, denominated in the 4th section of the aforesaid Regulation, Laal Jauttreys, declared liable to a tax of ten and six Rupees respectively: That the delay alone arising from such enquiry (for all liable to the tax are equally subjected to this previous examination) is most distressing to them, as it obliges them to remain for many days in exposed situations, endangering their health, and wasting in substance the very scanty means they had provided for the accomplishment of their devotions;



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devotions; that many in consequence have been compelled to return without attaining the end of their long and painful journey; and that many who had actually commenced their pilgrimage, on being informed of the process previous to admission, had retraced their steps to their own homes.

On the above consideration, and as the approaching festival of the Rutjattrah will naturally draw thither a great concourse of people, and as the continuation of the necessary enquiry at the present rainy season would tend greatly to increase the distress above noticed, I beg leave to propose, that we recommend to Government that the taxes directed to be levied by Section 4, Regulation IV, 1806, be suspended during the aforesaid festival, and until further orders; and that only the tax of 2 Rupees, prescribed by section 5, of the same Regulation, be levied from Laal Jautreys and all other pilgrims indiscriminately henceforward, and until further orders.

If the Board agree in the foregoing proposition and recommendation, no time should be lost in submitting it to the consideration of the Governor General in Council, as the festival will commence nine days hence.

30th June 1807.

(Signed) *T. Graham.*

Mr. Buller,

As I do not myself possess sufficient information respecting the inconveniences stated in the acting President's Minute, and as there is not sufficient time for making a reference to the collector of Juggernaut, I think, that instead of recommending that the rule proposed by the acting President to be positively adopted, it would be better to recommend that authority be granted for the adoption of it, provided the collector on the spot should think it immediately necessary. In case he should have reason to suppose that the complaints which have been made at the Presidency are without foundation, or are greatly exaggerated; I think that no alteration in the present rules should be made, unless after further enquiry it should be proved to be proper and necessary.

Resolved, that the following letter be written to Government in conformity with the opinion of the acting President.

Revenue Board,

(A true Copy)

(Signed)

*R. Thackeray,*

Secretary.

(No. 14.)

Ordered, that the Secretary write the following letter to the Board of Revenue.

To the Board of Revenue,

Gentlemen,

1. I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 30th ultimo, with its enclosures.

2. The Governor General in Council being impressed with a strong sense of the expediency of granting every reasonable relief and indulgence to the persons who may resort on pilgrimage to Juggernaut, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to invest the collector of Cuttack with the power of reducing the tax payable by Loll Jattries, under Section 4, Regulation 4, 1806, whenever such reduction may appear to be expedient, in consideration of the circumstances of the individuals by whom the tax is payable, and likewise with the power of remitting altogether the tax established by section 5. of that regulation, whenever he may deem such exemption requisite on account of the actual poverty of the parties.

3. The foregoing rule is only to be considered to be in force until a new regulation shall have been passed for the collection of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut.

4. You are desired to forward the present orders of Government to the collector of Cuttack, immediately on the receipt of them; you will at the same time acquaint the collector, that the Governor General in Council desires that he will reside on the spot during the ensuing festival at Juggernaut, for the purpose of expediting his decision upon claims which may be made to him for remission of the tax.

I am, &c.

Fort William,  
2d July, 1807.

(Signed)

*G. Doxdeswell,*

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

(No. 29.)

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 29th January 1808.

Board of Revenue, to the Right Honourable Lord Minto, Governor-General in Council,  
Fort William.

My Lord,

Para. 1. WE have the honour to transmit to your Lordship in Council the enclosed copy of a letter from the collector of Cuttack, containing the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Temple at Juggernaut for the last six years.

2. The



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2. The accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the tax on pilgrims has not yet been furnished; but the collector states his intention of immediately submitting them.

3. In respect to the lands assigned for the support of the temple, we are sorry to observe, that the collector has not yet been able to obtain any satisfactory accounts of their resources. He has however deputed an Aumeen to make the necessary enquiries on that point, and we propose to enjoin his particular attention to effect that object with as little delay as possible.

4. From the present accounts, your Lordship will observe, that the average expenses of the temple during the last six years are stated to have amounted to Rupees 65,995. The average receipts, including the amount paid by Government, is Rupees 60,220, so that it would appear that there is a balance of about 34,648 still due to the officers of the temple; but of the expenses said to have been incurred in 1211, 12, 13 and 14, the collector proposes that several items, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 44,162, be not allowed; we doubt, however, whether under the orders passed by the Commissioners on the accounts of 1211, it would be proper to make the deduction proposed by the collector. The collector conceives that from the terms made use of in the third paragraph of the Commissioners orders, it was not intended to absolutely pass the accounts of 1211, but that the adjustment of those accounts was to be left to the collector of Jaggernaut. When we observe, however, that in the first paragraph of those orders the accounts are stated to be transmitted to the collector as "passed", and that in the next paragraph he is directed, in positive terms, to discharge the balances, which appear from those accounts to be due to the officers of the temple, we cannot conceive that the term, settling the accounts, made use of in the third paragraph, can be construed in the mode supposed by the collector. It appears to have no other meaning than that the collector was to settle the business by paying the balance due. Were it not for those orders of the Commissioners we certainly should not see any reason for passing the excessive charges incurred in 1211, and in the subsequent years; but it appears to us that the charges of 1211 were passed. The officers of the temple might with reason suppose that they were authorized to continue the same charges, unless positively prohibited doing so. In our opinions, therefore, the accounts must be passed without any deductions, and the balance due upon them paid to the officers of the temple.

5. With respect to the future, we concur in opinion with the collector, that the excess in the charges should not be hereafter allowed. The aggregate amount proposed by the collector to be allowed is Rupees 56,342. 9. 8.; that amount is more than appears to have been expended in 1209 and 1210, but less than the average expenditure of the six years, even after deducting the charges deemed by the collector inadmissible.

6. As it appears to us to be desirable, that so long as the temple shall be managed in the mode in which it is at present, the expenses should be limited within a certain sum; and as we have no reason to doubt the propriety of the sums proposed by the collector to be fixed on the above account; we are of opinion, that his instructions to the officers of the temple, not to exceed the sum fixed by him, should be confirmed.

7. Exclusive of the several articles of expense for which the above sum is intended to provide, the collector states that 484 guz of woollen cloth is necessary, and he recommends that article be supplied from the Company's warehouse.

8. With reference to the 17th paragraph of the collector's letter we beg to observe, that his recommendation of bringing the Khusigas, or fixed assignments upon the general settlement of the district, and of Government's paying the amount from the public treasury, appears to us to be advisable, and should your Lordship in Council concur in that opinion, we propose to instruct the collector to include the amount in the ensuing settlement of the district.

We have the honour to be, with respect,

My Lord,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) *Tho. Graham,*  
*C. Buller.*

Revenue Board,  
29th December 1807.

(Copy.)

To Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. and K. B. President and Members of the Board of Revenue,  
Fort William.

(No. 30.)

Gentlemen,

Para. 1. I have the honour to forward my report on the account of the Temple of Jaggernaut.

2. Appendix No. 1. is a detailed account of the expense charged for the provision of articles required for all the Bhoges during the year.

3. This account comprises the expense incurred for Bhoges during the last six years, in exhibits the quantities proposed to be allowed, and the charge which by estimate would appear to be requisite.

4. Appendix No. 2, exhibits a detailed account of miscellaneous expenses incurred during the same period. The charges incurred in this account since 1211 Umlee, and not previously, were so inserted, it is said, by order of the late Commissioners, they were in the former Government accounted for separately, as follows:

194.

S

5. Those



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5. Those marked A. were paid from the collections made at the Autarrah Nullah from the pilgrims, and the Darogah accounted for them to the Soubah.

6. Those marked B. were paid directly by the Soubah himself, and no account was kept of them.

7. That marked C. was paid by assignment on certain villages, but the villages in 1209 and 1210 not being under the charge of the Sautashazaree Purcha, the amount in these years was not brought to account in 1211; the late Commissioners are said to have directed its insertion.

8. That marked D. was paid by assignment on the same villages as the preceding, but the amount received from the source in 1209 and 1210 falling short, the surplus expenditure only appears. In 1211, the Commissioners are said to have ordered the whole expenditure to be inserted, the consequence of which order is, that since 1211 the whole of the expense actually incurred under these two heads is shown, and the Jumma of the assigned villages will be brought to credit with the other endowments of the temple.

9. The charge marked E. the Dospullah Rajah is by the terms of his engagement bound to defray, and as it has always been inserted on both sides of the account it is so still continued; the next, however, marked E. E. should be charged on the Rajah; for although bound to provide the wood for the Ruth at Jaggernaut, he left it at Cuttack, the consequence was, this charge was necessarily incurred by the Purcha.

10. The Charge under the head of Mohur Bhoge, marked F. is for a particular Bhoge, established by the mother of Ruggooza Bhoosala. To furnish the means of defraying this expense Ruggooza granted the Pergunnah of Maddaur to Joyeram Doss Mohun, and this being Amrut Munnohee land, not connected with the accounts of the temple, but granted for the maintenance of a private Bhoge, it appears to us by its insertion to confuse rather than simplify these accounts.

11. The Charge Suddabut Jaggernaut Bullub, marked G. was a sum granted to Goormook Doss, Adhikarree of the Mutt Jaggernaut Bullub, for the purpose of distributing charity to the pilgrims in attendance at the Autarrah Nullah Ghaut. The village of Bood-poor was originally assigned to him for this purpose, but resumed by the Soobah, and the amount paid in cash from the treasury of Government. This is not an expense to be charged to the temple; it is a charitable grant of Government for the relief of the distresses of the indigent and starving pilgrims who are not allowed to pass the Ghaut. It stands on the account as an expense incurred by Government, not necessary to the temple; but far from lessening, I should be inclined to recommend it were increased and made effectual.

12. The charge for building the Ruth, marked H. was never in the accounts of the Sataishazaree Purcha till the late Commissioners are said to have directed it to be inserted in the accounts of the temple; the management was left to the Ruth Purcha, and he accounted to the Soubah, but of these accounts there are no traces.

13. On the account, Appendix, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, I beg to refer to my remarks on No. 1101, which contain all the observations that appear to me to be necessary.

14. Appendix No 6, is an account of expense material to the support of the temple, but not included in the Sataishazaree account; the amount is paid to Government by assignment, as detailed Appendix No. 8.

15. The account, Appendix No. 7, is an account of the receipts of the temple for the last six years. I took much pains to ascertain the real value of the fourteen entire villages subject to assessment, but the season of the year preventing any measures on which a confident report could be made, I was obliged to rest satisfied with the general information, that the value was double what had appeared in the accounts; of this I have little doubt, having procured a statement derived from the accounts of six villages, but which did not carry sufficient authority to found a report to Government. Finding the accounts of the remaining villages were not to be procured, I determined to postpone my final report on the real revenues of the temple till I could ascertain them by an actual measurement; an Aumeen is accordingly on deputation to effect this object.

16. The fixed quit-rent of the entire villages, and portions of villages denominated Tunkee, is a Pergunnah fixed rate on each batta (of 20 Begahs, Bengal measurement); by neglect and mismanagement this source of revenue to the temple has been reduced far below what on actual measurement it would be found ought to be paid. The ascertainment of the value of these lands is intrusted to the Aumeen.

17. Of the Khunjas, or fixed assignments, several have been brought on the Jumma of the district, a measure which I would recommend to be adopted with all, and the amount may be paid from the treasury of Government; this mode would certainly be more advantageous than allowing the servants of the temple to collect from the landholders of the district, who in fact receive a deduction in their revenue on this account.

18. The whole of the collections under the head of Sayer have been resumed, with the exception of the collection on the six Bhoges, this is a tax paid on the sale of Mahpershad within the temple; but the head being "Town Duties, and Collections on the six Bhoges," the amount will be much diminished, for the town duties are abolished.



19. I would merely state the account under the head of Miscellaneous Receipts, as it was given to me by the Dewul Kurn, because the whole is levied within the temple. Two heads only appeared to me to be subject to my examination, the sale of holy food marked A. and the Dhujja and Pindika marked B.; I therefore, with the consent of the Purchas, deputed an Aumeen to oversee and state the amount of the produce from the sale of holy food, the quantity and value of cloth presented for the purpose of being displayed on the wheel at the top of the temple, on which Government receives from the person presenting, its full value, as a fee, under the head of Dhujja, exclusive of which the presenter has also to pay the fee of the Purchas, and others, for their ministry during the ceremony.

20. Another Aumeen was deputed to ascertain the quantity of voluntary presents made at the throne of Juggernaut, in cash, bullion and jewels, the whole of which, under the title of Pinduka, should be brought to the credit of Government, but the result of these measures has not given me any information of value.

21. The account, Appendix No. 8, exhibits the assignments for defraying the charges detailed in Appendix No. 9, with the exception of two articles (both which are of the nature of Sayer, and must be eventually abolished). The Commissioners resumed the whole and threw them into the Khyrath Gundee account of the district, the expence will therefore be paid by Government from that department in future.

22. Appendix Nos. 9 and 10 are general abstracts of the receipts and expenditure during the six years, and the expenditure proposed to be allowed hereafter.

23. Appendix Nos. 11 and 12 are deductions from the general account, which I am of opinion Government is entitled to make; both accounts were drawn on the grounds I shall detail in the next paragraph, the information of the Dewul Purcha himself, and of Kithencund Mahapater, the head Shewuck of the temple.

24. The plea set up to justify the extraordinary increase in the expenses from 1211 to 1214, above all previous usage, is, that the accounts of 1211 having passed the Commissioners, the charges have their sanction, but no written authority of any kind was in the possession of any person belonging to the temple, nor known by them to exist. To be certain on the point of doubt whether the Commissioners had issued any orders on this subject, I carefully examined the Records in my possession, and can find only one letter, of which No. 13 is a copy, Nos. 14 and 15, copy of the enclosure, and its translation.

25. In the first paragraph of the Commissioner's letter to the collector the Jumma Kurch account is said to be "as passed the Commissioners," and the collector in the 2d paragraph is directed to discharge to Sewajee Ungaties, Dewul Purcha of the temple, the account of the balance appearing by that statement to be due at the end of the past Umlee (1,211 Umlee), but in the 3d paragraph the collector is directed to inform Sewajee Ungaties, that he (the collector) is authorized by the Board to settle the accounts of the last year (1211 Umlee) with him, Sewajee Ungaties.

26. From this it would seem the Commissioners themselves did not consider the accounts to have been adjusted; they even in the latter end of the 3d paragraph call on the collector to pay every requisite degree of attention to economy in the disbursement of the public money; this never could have occurred had the Commissioners apprehended they had fixed the establishments and the expenses of the temple.

27. With a persuasion that the amount of these two last accounts, Nos. 11 and 12, ought to be carried to the account of Government, I have drawn a general account current for each year, Appendix No. 16; and if the Governor General should be pleased to give up the demand which appears on the balance, for I believe it to be irrecoverable, it will still serve to show that the claim of Sewajee Ungaties to Sa. Rs. 14,446 13 17, which was sent to me for report, is void of any just foundation.

28. One charge I have not stated, it is that for woollen cloths, they were formerly supplied by the Soobahs, and since by the Commissioners and collector, the officers of the temple declaring themselves incapable of procuring them. The quantity required is 484 guz, of which one piece must be of superfine cloth. The colours are of no consequence, but there should be variety; they can be best supplied from the Company's warehouses, and the charge is therefore omitted.

29. The general result of my enquiries is therefore, that the average expenses of the temple for the last six years have been two Lacks sixty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-one Khawoons, five Pun and seventeen Gundahs, or Sa. Rs. sixty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-five, five Annas, nine Gundas, and one Cowry.

Sicca Rupees,  
65,995 5 9 1.

30. The receipts of every kind, exclusive of cash advanced by Government, have been on the same average per annum, one Lack, twenty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine Khawoons, two Puns and twelve Gundahs, or Sicca Rupees thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, twelve Annas and thirteen Gundas.

Sicca Rupees,  
30,884 12 13.

31. The cash advanced by Government on the same average has been per annum one Lack seventeen thousand three hundred and forty-two Khawoons thirteen Puns and thirteen Gundahs, or Sa. Rs. twenty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty-five, eleven Annas, thirteen Gundas and one Cowry.

Sicca Rupees,  
29,335 11 13 1.

32. The amount I propose to allow, including the amount disbursements by Tehsildars and others, is two Lacks twenty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-nine Khawoons,  
eleven



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\*Sicca Rupees,  
56,342 9 8.

eleven Puns and twelve Gundahs, or Sa. Rs. fifty-six thousand three hundred and forty-two, nine Annas and eight Gundahs\*. On the measurement of the villages being completed, and the Jumma ascertained, I shall lose no time in laying before the Board the actual revenue of the temple. But the accounts I have hitherto seen are so erroneous and deficient that I find nothing to form a satisfactory report upon but an actual measurement, which could not be well commenced before Cuttaek.

33. Exclusive of these expenses is one for the repairs of the temple itself, which was formerly defrayed by an Abwaub, denominated Kurrembura. It appears not to be fixed in its amount, nor can I learn what the gross amount of the collection was; but in future, such repairs as are necessary must be made at the expense of Government, as the Abwaub is consolidated as the land revenue.

34. I have delayed the dispatch of this account in hopes to procure a thorough knowledge of the value of the endowments of the temple, but as I find that no accounts can be produced which can be taken as an authentic statement of the real assets of the land, and as the expenditure has commenced for the current year, I have preferred delaying the report no longer, that the Board may decide whether the arrangement of the expenses I propose to make shall be confirmed, because on quitting Juggernaut, I gave a copy of the allowances I deemed sufficient to the Purchas, with directions not to exceed the amount on any account.

35. I shall submit the accounts of the tax, with a separate address, immediately.

Zillah Cuttack,  
19th December 1807.

Revenue Board,  
(A true Copy.)

I have, &c.  
(Signed) Geo. Webb,  
Collector.

(Signed) R. Thackery,  
Secretary.

#### EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 8th April 1808.

(No. 17.)

Board of Revenue, to the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General in Council; Fort William.

My Lord,

1. WE have the honour to transmit to your Lordship in Council the enclosed copy of a letter from the collector of Cuttack, containing the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the tax on pilgrims from 1st January 1806 to the end of April 1807.

2. The Collector's letter also contains his sentiments on the rules proposed to be adopted for regulating the tax in future, and for prescribing the number of days during which the different classes of pilgrims shall be allowed access to the temple. The collector also proposes certain rules for the collection of the tax, and for the purpose of facilitating access to the temple by the pilgrims.

3. In respect to the rules proposed for regulating the tax, the principal alteration proposed is the dividing the pilgrims from whom the tax is to be levied, into three classes instead of two, as at present prescribed by Regulation 4, 1806. The first class is to be liable to the payment of the same tax as is prescribed by Section 4, Regulation 4, 1806. The second class to pay one half of the tax leviable on the first class, and the third class to pay at the rate of 2 Rupees, as prescribed by Section fifth of the Regulation above quoted.

4. The collector at the same time recommends that it be left to the option of the pilgrims, of whatever description they may be, to visit the temple under whichever class they think proper. The mode in which the collector proposes to prevent loss to Government from the above option being given to the people desirous of worshipping at the temple, is to allow access to the pilgrims of the first class many days more than are proposed to be allowed to the second class, and so on to the second, with reference to the third class.

5. Under the circumstances stated by the collector, and on a comparison of the number of Laul Jatrier, from whom the collections were made from January 1806 to May 1807, with the number of the pilgrims subjected to the lower tax in the same period, we are inclined to consider the collector's recommendation as highly judicious; and we also conceive that the rules proposed for the collection of the tax, and for facilitating access to the town, are proper.

6. The principal rule for facilitating access to the town is to allow the pilgrims to take out printed licenses at different places within the Company's provinces, which would prevent their being detained at the Ghaut. Should your Lordship in Council approve this suggestion, we shall require the collector to submit to us a form for the licenses for each class; and we would propose at first to forward them to the collectors of Benares, Behar, Moorshedabad and Dacca. A depot for these licenses will also be required at Calcutta, and we conceive that our Secretary's Office will be the fittest place for the Depot, the licenses either to be signed by the Secretary or Sub-Secretary. Should it hereafter appear advisable to furnish any other collectors with authority to grant the licenses on the receipt of the prescribed tax, of course no objection, we conceive, can exist to that measure.

7. On



7. On the subject of the accounts transmitted by the Collector, we beg to observe, that we are not aware of any objection to them. We however regret to observe that the collections for the first four months of 1807, are considerably less than the amount collected in the same period of time in 1806; the cause of this deficiency is not explained by the Collector.

8. We beg to inform your Lordship in Council that we have not yet received the necessary report, regarding the value of the lands assigned as an endowment to the Temple; but as it appears to us to be highly desirable that the affairs of the Temple, should be entrusted as soon as possible to the Rajah of Khoordah, we beg to submit to your Lordship in Council whether the proposed arrangement may not be carried into effect at present.

9. From the report which we had the honour to submit to your Lordship in Council on the 29th December last, relative to the receipts and disbursements of the Temple, it will be seen that the whole expense, which the Collector deemed necessary for the Temple, was 56,342 sicca rupees. The average receipts on accounts of the Temple for six years, was 30,884 sicca rupees, leaving a deficiency of 25,458 rupees to be paid by Government. Instead of paying a fixed sum under the new system, we formerly stated it as our opinion that it would be more advisable to allow, in addition to the endowments of the Temple, a certain per-centage upon the collections, on account of the tax, in order that the income of the Temple, and the revenues of Government, might rise or fall together.

10. In respect to the receipts on account of the tax for 1807, if 20 per cent. were allowed on the gross collections, the income of the Temple, assuming the endowments at 30,884, would be only 1,960 less than the amount paid by the Collector for the future expenditure on account of the Temple. From the reports received from the Collector, particularly from the letter which we had the honour to submit on the 29th December last, there appears every reason to suppose that the resources of the land assigned as an endowment to the Temple, are considerably more than the amount brought to account; we therefore conceive that if 20 per cent. upon the net receipts by Government were annually allowed, it would abundantly suffice for the expenses of the Temple under the management of the Rajah of Khoordah.

11. With respect to the proposed removal of the Collector's cutcherry, it appears to us, under the circumstances stated by the Collector, to be absolutely necessary. We therefore propose to call upon him for a report upon the expense that may be deemed necessary for the above purpose. We at the same time, however, propose to call upon the Collector of Juggernaut to explain the circumstances under which he considered himself authorized to build the Bungalow allowed for his cutcherry, at such a distance from the town.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Revenue Board,  
18th March 1808.

(Signed)

R. W. Cor,  
C. Buller.

To H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. President, and Members of the Board of Revenue.

(No. 18.)

Gentlemen,

1. I HAVE now the honour to forward an abstract account of the number and description of pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Juggernaut, (Appendixes Nos. 1 and 2.) also general treasury accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, under charge of the Collector of tax, from December 1805 to April 1806, and from May 1806 to April 1807, inclusive.

Appendix  
No. 3. & 4.

2. The total amount of tax levied from January 1st, 1806, to April 30th, 1807, inclusive, being a period of sixteen months, is tax levied Sa. Rs. - - 1,90,211 6

Total receipts, accounts, fines, &c. - - - - - 15,397 9

Total receipt - - - - - 2,05,608 15 0

Total paid expenses of the Temple - - - - - 36,378 7 6

Paid charges collection - - - - - 20,309 0 5

Paid contingent charges - - - - - 12,279 9 2

By remittances to Collector of Cuttack - - - - - 1,22,000 0 0

1,90,967 1 1

Leaving a balance in the hands of the Collector, of Sa. Rs. - - - - 14,641 13 11

3. The total amount receipts here specified, does not tally with the total amount receipts of Appendix, No. 2. The difference is 37 6 Sa. Rs. received from persons of low cast inserted in the Treasury, but not in No. 2.

4. I now proceed to submit my opinion on the subject of alterations to be made in the tax, and mode of collection.

5. At present two classes only pay the tax, under section 4 and 5 of Regulation IV. 1806. I propose to add a third class, and to modify the rules for all the classes as follows:

The first class, commonly called Laal Jantreys, to pay on passing the Autarrah Nullah, coming from the North 10 rupees; on passing Loaknauth, coming from the South, 6 rupees; as at present to be allowed free access to the Temple

I have not thought it advisable to raise the rate of tax on the Laul Jattrey, because this being the highest rate ever paid in the Mahratta Government, should it be raised, it might excite unfavourable sentiments in the minds



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Temple for sixteen days, and to be permitted to enter the Temple at all times when the gates are open, whether attended by a Pundah or not.

The second class, or that which I propose to introduce, to pay a tax of 5 rupees coming from the North and passing the Autarra Nullah, and 3 rupees coming from the South and passing Lacknauth Ghaut; to be allowed access to the Temple for one week only, and to be attended on all occasions on going into the Temple by Pundahs.

The third class, known at present by the name of Bhurrungs, to pay 2 rupees as at present on passing either of the Ghauts, to be allowed access to the Temple during four days, and to be attended on all occasions by the Pundah.

The fourth class, commonly called Run-gals, being pilgrims in an actual state of poverty, to be admitted without payment, to be under charge of the Pundahs, and to have access to the Temple one day.

To the fifth class, consisting at present of Byraggees, Sonassees, and people carrying the water of the Ganges to the Temple at Juggernaut, or to any other Hindoo temple, I have to add, 1st, Dundees; 2d, Burumcharries; 3d, Mohunts; 4th, Gossaes; 5th, Khomartees; 6th, Nagees.

Sixth class, persons whose residence is between the Byturnee Nullah and the Ganjam river, or Bhaseebooleah Nullah.

minds of Hindoos, respecting the intentions of Government; but granting as I suppose, so great an extension of indulgence to the highest class, will tend to impel every man who can find ten rupees, to pass the Ghauts as a Laul Jattrey, and thus render the tax in a high degree productive. It is necessary to explain the intention of allowing the attendance of the Pundah to be at the election of the pilgrims. The attendance of the Pundah is necessary to guide the pilgrim through the ceremonies; but at present, if the pilgrim is obliged from any cause to leave the Temple before his ceremonies are performed, he cannot return again without his Pundah; but by the indulgence I propose, if caprice or necessity should induce him to leave the Temple at any time, or any number of times during the day, he can return without difficulty.

This intermediate class is necessary, and will be productive. I have not given a more extended time to this class, because I am of opinion that the facilities afforded to the highest, should be beyond comparison greater than to the lower classes.

This class is at present allowed five days, but I am advised that the time I have proposed is sufficient.

A rule for this class is absolutely necessary; the pass into the Temple I propose to grant on application.

All these people have free access to the Temple.

The Board in their letter to the Governor General, of date 12th September 1806, observe that there exists no necessity for exempting the inhabitants of so large a tract of land as thirty miles round the Temple, from the payment of the tax, because the Collector proposes it solely for the purpose of removing all obstacles in the way of the supplies of the town. The true reason for the present exemption is, that it is declared in the Shelokes, or (as I understand) Sacred Records of the Hindoos, that the tract of land between the Byturnee Nullah and Rey-sheecoolia Nullah, is the Holy Land of Juggernaut; this being the origin of the exemption, and being supported by immemorial usage, I beg to recommend that it be not altered.

6. To relieve the officers at Ghaut from the difficulties which arise during the principal Jattras, from the immense number of people wishing to pass, and to give facility to the people themselves in obtaining access to the Temple; I have to propose,

1st. That any person be permitted to take out the rowannah of any class at his own election, and the second section of the 5th Regulation of 1806 be rescinded.

I am led to this by a conviction that in the instance of this tax all penalty for attempts at deception is ineffectual, and that the facilities afforded the higher class in performing their devotions, can alone make the tax productive.

2. That

I propose



2d. That a printed rowannah, certifying the payment of the tax, and filled in with the tax, the date when paid, the place where, and the name of the person paying, signed and attested with the official seal and signature of any collector of revenue in the Company's provinces, shall pass the person named into the town of Pooree, and entitle him, on producing it to the Collector of tax, to receive in return a pass under his official seal and signature, into the Temple for the time allotted to the class respectively.

3d. The pass granted by the Collector of tax for the admission of the pilgrims into the Temple, to specify the date on which it is granted, the time it is to be in force, the name of the person taking it out, and the name of the Punda under whose guidance the pilgrim performs his devotions.

4th. The Mohur at the Temple-gate will notice the date on which the pass is first presented, and mark on the back of it the date on which it expires; it must be the duty of the Pundahs to return all these passes to the office of Collector of tax, receiving in return from him a khelass-chitty, or release.

5th. In the event of neglect on the part of the Pundahs to return the pass into the Temple, and take out the khelass-chitty, some moderate fine (such as the Board may deem sufficient) to be imposed.

I propose by this measure to furnish any person who wishes to take out a rowannah, with the opportunity of paying the tax near the place of his residence, to stop the examinations of persons, and the consequent delay at the two Ghauts, as the mere production of his rowannah passes the holder into the town to the Collector's cutcherry, without further questions. If any objection be made from the possibility of the loss or destruction of the rowannah on the road, its strength will be removed by the opportunity the pilgrim will always have to purchase a fresh rowannah at the Ghauts.

On this no observation appears to be necessary.

The object of the Pundah returning the pass for a khelass-chitty, is to secure the expulsion from the town of those whose time is expired.

This may be necessary, but I scarcely think it essential.

7. Some rule respecting the attendants of natives of rank and substance has been anxiously solicited by the natives themselves; but I think if this mode of conducting the collections is adopted no difficulty can occur: The native of rank might insert in his rowannah any reasonable number of followers, I would propose a number not exceeding forty, these might pass free in the town until his departure, and if desirous of going into the Temple, take out a pass, paying the rate of the class they choose to go in. If any inhabitants of the Company's provinces are desirous to reside in the town of Pooree, I submit to the consideration of the Board whether any license should be granted; and if so, what fee should be paid on taking out that license from the Collector of tax.

8. Though apparently not a subject to introduce into a proposed plan of collection of tax, I cannot but urgently recommend as indispensably necessary, that the cutcherry of the Collector of tax be removed immediately from the chuckertur, where it now is (a distance from the town of 2 miles, I believe over a heavy sea sand) into the town, and as near as possible to the gate of the Temple; there is nothing of which the natives have more frequently complained, than the distance of the cutcherry and the inconvenience they sustain in passing to it.

9. I have taken great pains to procure information respecting the objects of complaint among the natives resorting to the Temple, and all with whom I have conversed, appear to think the plan I now offer will remove every cause of dissatisfaction that at present exists. It appears to me, the establishment when the plan has taken place, may be much reduced, but I am not prepared at present to say in what particular instances.

Zillah Cuttack, }  
7th March 1808. }

Revenue Board,

(A true Copy.)

I have, &c.  
(Signed)

Geo. Webb,  
Collector.

(Signed)

D. Campbell,  
Acting Secretary.

Ordered, that the Secretary write the following letter to the Board of Revenue, and to the Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George.

To the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 18th ultimo, enclosing the accounts of the receipts and disbursements on account of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, from the 1st January 1806, to the 30th April 1807.

(No. 19.)

2. The



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2. The Governor General in Council is not aware of any objection to those accounts.
3. On consideration of the rules proposed to be established for the future collection of the tax on pilgrims, the Governor General in Council approves the division of the pilgrims into three classes, exclusive of exempted persons, the rates of tax, and the periods of time during which the individuals appertaining to each class, should be allowed to perform their devotions at the Temple. Under this arrangement, his Lordship in Council is of opinion that it should be left optional with the pilgrims to enrol themselves in which ever class they may judge proper, and to take out their licenses accordingly.
4. The Governor General in Council entirely approves the suggestion of the Collector of Cuttack, for authorizing certain officers in different parts of the Company's provinces to issue licenses on receipt of the tax at the prescribed rates to the pilgrims, to be exchanged on their arrival at Juggernaut for a pass, without further cost to the parties. His Lordship in Council is also of opinion, that your Secretary, the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the ceded and conquered provinces, and the Collectors of Benares, Behar, Moorsheadabad and Dacca, may in the first instance be commissioned to perform this duty. It occurs, however, to his Lordship in Council, that it may be advisable that certain officers under the government of Fort St. George, should in like manner be authorized to issue licenses to pilgrims on receipt of the tax, at the reduced rates, payable by persons coming from the southward. The necessary reference on the subject will accordingly be made to the Governor General in Council at that presidency.
5. The Governor General in Council desires that you will call upon the Collector of Cuttack for forms of licenses, applicable to the different classes of pilgrims who are in future to be held subject to the payment of the tax, in order that a sufficient number of them may be printed without loss of time.
6. No objections occur to the exemptions recommended to be allowed by the Collector.
7. The Governor General in Council approves your proposition, for granting a percentage on the net receipts arising from the tax on pilgrims, in aid of the other endowments of the Temple; and he is not aware of any objection to fixing the rate at 20 per cent. His Lordship in Council is however of opinion, that an option should be reserved to Government of augmenting or reducing the rate, as from time to time may appear advisable.
8. Adverting to the observations contained in the 7th paragraph of the late Collector's letter, the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that persons establishing themselves within what is denominated the Holy Land of the Temple, should pay in the first instance as pilgrims, but that they should afterwards be exempted from the payment of the tax in common with other persons residing within those limits.
9. You are accordingly desired to prepare the draft of a Regulation, for amending the rules established for the collection of the tax on pilgrims, under Regulation IV. 1806, on the principles above stated.
10. The Governor General in Council likewise desires that you will take the same opportunity of inserting the necessary provisions for the superintendence of the Temple, and the conduct of its interior economy, on the principle stated in the 2d, 3d, and 4th paragraphs of my letter to you of the 5th March 1807, in amendment of the rules contained in section 11 to 18, Regulation IV. 1806.
11. It appearing to Government to be advisable that the Collector of Cuttack should be vested with a general control over the Temple, and of the collection of the tax on pilgrims, on the footing on which those duties have latterly been performed by Mr. Webb, the Governor General in Council desires that you will insert the necessary provision for that purpose in the draft of the Regulation above required.
12. On the grounds stated in the accompanying extracts of letters from and to the acting magistrate of Cuttack, it also is desirable that a clause should be inserted in the proposed Regulation, exempting the Collector of the tax, in his capacity of assistant to the magistrate, from the restrictions contained in sections 20 and 21, Regulation IX. 1807.
13. As it is possible that Mr. Webb may have delivered over charge of the office of Collector of Cuttack to his successor, previously to the receipt of these orders, the Governor General in Council desires that you will acquaint Mr. Webb, that he is personally desired to afford his assistance in completing the arrangements above noticed, it appearing to Government that he has furnished much useful and valuable information on the subject.
14. The Governor General in Council entirely approves Mr. Webb's suggestion for removing the cutcherry of the Collector of the tax to the vicinity of the gates of the Temple. You are desired to issue the necessary orders accordingly.
15. The original statements which accompanied your letter are herewith returned.

Council Chamber,  
8th April 1808.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

G. Dowdeswell,

Secretary to Gov<sup>r</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> Dept<sup>s</sup>.



## EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 7th October 1808.

Commissioner in Cuttack to the Right honble. Lord Minto, Governor General in Council  
Fort William.

No. 7.  
Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Juggernaut.

My Lord,

Par. 1. I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship in Council, the enclosed letter from the Collector of Cuttack, containing a draft of the rules proposed to be adopted for the collection of the tax upon pilgrims resorting to Juggernaut.

(No. 17.)

2. On maturely considering the question, and on making further enquiries from persons in Calcutta who have visited the Temple, there has appeared to me considerable difficulty in the way of the proposed plan.

3. The difficulties which have occurred to me, I have stated to the Collector; and I beg to refer your Lordship in Council to the enclosed copy of my letter to him on the subject.

4. As considerable delay must, I imagine, occur before any well-digested plan for the collection of the tax can be submitted to your Lordship in Council, I would beg to suggest, that a regulation be immediately enacted for vesting the superintendence of the Temple of Juggernaut, in the Rajah of Khoordah. I have accordingly the honour to submit a draft of the proposed regulation.

5. The necessity of the early publication of a rule to the proposed effect will appear obvious, when it is considered that the assembly of Pundits directed to be appointed by Section 11, Regulation IV, 1806, has never yet been appointed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Cuttack,  
28th Sept. 1808.

(Signed) C. Buller,  
Commissioner.

It being deemed necessary to alter the rules at present in force for the superintendence and management of the affairs of the Temple, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to rescind Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Regulation IV, 1806, and substitute the following rules in lieu of them:

(No. 18.)

The superintendence of the Temple of Juggernaut and its interior economy, the conduct and management of its affairs, and the entire control over the priests, officers and servants, attached to the idol and to the temple, are hereby vested in the Rajah of Khoordah, who on all occasions shall be guided by the recorded rules and institutions of the Temple, or by long and established usage.

The Rajah of Khoordah and his heirs should hold the situation vested in them by the above Section, so long as they shall continue to conduct themselves with integrity, diligence, and propriety, but nothing contained in this regulation shall be construed to preclude the Governor General in Council from removing the incumbent from that situation, on proof of misconduct in such person made to the satisfaction of Government.

To enable the superintendent of the internal economy of the Temple to perform the duty of his station with greater effect, he is hereby authorized to punish persons subject to his control, for any instance of neglect or misconduct, by imposing small fines upon them, not exceeding one month's salary or income, or by removing the offender from his office, if the offence shall appear to merit that punishment.

(Signed) C. Buller,  
Commissioner.

Extract LETTER from the Secretary to Government to the Commissioner of Cuttack,  
dated 7th October 1808.

(No. 20.)

Par. 3. 28th ultimo. The Governor General in Council does not think that it would be advisable to pass any regulation respecting the Temple of Juggernaut, until you shall have had opportunities of making full enquiries yourself on the subject upon the spot. With regard also to the Rajah of Khoordah, it appears to Government essential, that the settlement of his estate should be finally concluded previously to his being formally invested with the superintendence of the Temple.

## EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 11th February 1809.

(No. 22.)

Extract Letter from C. Buller, Esq. Commissioner of Cuttack, dated 2d February 1809.

Having found it impracticable during the period of the present heavy kists to make any progress in the formation of the permanent settlement of this district, I proceeded on the 26th ultimo to Juggernaut, for the purpose of obtaining the information necessary to enable me to report to your Lordship in Council, the rules which might appear to me advisable to be adopted for the collection of the tax for facilitating the access of pilgrims to the Temple.

On that subject I hope to submit a report without much delay.



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Jaggernaut.

(No. 32.)

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 17th March 1809.

Commissioner at Cuttack to the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General  
in Council, &c. &c. &c. Fort William.

My Lord,

In my letter of the 2nd instant I informed your Lordship in Council, that I had proceeded to Juggernaut for the purpose of completing the enquiry necessary to enable me to report upon the rules which should appear advisable to be adopted for the collection of the tax, and for facilitating the access of pilgrims to the Temple.

2. From the information I have obtained, I am of opinion that the plan proposed by Mr. Webb, with a slight modification, can be carried into effect, and that the adoption of it will afford considerable convenience to the Hindoos.

3. The principal alteration which I think necessary to be made, is in respect to the period of time allowed to the different classes of pilgrims, for remaining in the town for the performance of their religious ceremonies in the Temple.

4. The periods fixed by Mr. Webb are abundantly sufficient at the time of the Dowl Jattrah, and at any other time of the year, excepting when the Ruth Jattrah occurs. A little before the Ruth Jattrah, the Ashnaun Jattrah takes place, and it is desirable that a Laul Jattrie coming to the Temple at that period, should have sufficient time allowed for the purpose of performing his religious ceremonies at both of those Jattrahs. It is also desirable that the pilgrims of the other classes should have a further period allowed to them during the time of the Ruth Jattrah.

5. Thirty days is an ample period for a Laul Jattrie at the time of the Ruth Jattrah. But as I am not aware of any particular reasons for limiting Laul Jattrie to a shorter period at any other time of the year, it will be proper I think to allow 30 days to pilgrims of that class at all times.

6. With respect to the pilgrims of the 2d and 3d class, I conceive it to be necessary to make a difference between the period allowed at the time of the Ruth Jattrah, and that to be allowed at any other time; for if the second class were to be allowed to worship at all times of the year, for a term of ten days, almost all the pilgrims of the higher class would be content with that number of days at the Dole Jattrah, or at any other Jattrah excepting the Ruth Jattrah. A similar reason also applies to the different number of days proposed to be allowed to the Bhurrungs at the Ruth Jattrah and at other Jattrahs.

7. With respect to the difficulties which occurred to me before I left Calcutta, and which I had the honour to report to your Lordship in Council on the 28th September, I conceive that they can be easily got over.

8. I am informed that the pilgrims of the higher class will seldom wish to stay in the town after the time proposed to be allowed for the performance of their religious ceremonies. However, as they can readily be prevented from entering the temple after the expiration of the prescribed time, it is a matter of little importance whether they leave the town or not; I therefore deem it only necessary to prescribe a rule, that a Laul Jattrie who may wish to stay in the town after the expiration of the limited time, must make a written application to the collector of the tax, for leave to remain with a certain number of attendants. When such an application may be made, the Collector, I think, should comply with it, unless there should be any particular cause for removing the person from the town. In that case the circumstance might be reported to the Board of Revenue, who should be competent to direct the expulsion of the person if they think it necessary. Your Lordship will observe that I have provided for a Laul Jattries performing his religious ceremonies for an unlimited period; he pays an additional tax of ten rupees. But my principal reason for inserting the clause respecting the additional payment, was on account of the necessity which appears to me for Laul Jattries being generally attended by a Pushurree or Punda, for unless the great body of the higher as well as the lower classes are attended by a Punda or Pushurree, who is to be responsible for the delivery of the pass after the expiration of the prescribed period, I apprehend that the passes will not be returned at the proper time, and that great confusion will in consequence occur in the collector's accounts.

9. The access to the Temple after the people have passed the Ghaut can generally be easily prevented. But I have doubts whether it can be at all times, when there is a very great concourse of persons pressing to enter the gates as soon as they are opened. To allow therefore 20 attendants to accompany a Laul Jattrie without the payment of a tax appears to be objectionable; if the exemption of the attendants on entering the Ghauts be allowed, in order to be of any service to the master, their names must be entered in the certificate purchased by him, or else they would be detained at the Ghaut, till the collector of the tax could determine upon the propriety of their being admitted or not. It appears to me therefore, that it would be objectionable to allow of this discretionary power at the several offices where certificates may be sold. There does not besides appear to be any particular reason for the exemption of the attendants, because in almost all cases the attendants will be desirous of worshipping at the Temple, either as Nein Lauls or as Bhurrungs. They should therefore, in my opinion, pay the tax at the time their master does, and their names should be included in the



the same certificate, in order that they may be admitted at the same time with their master, and also allowed to stay as long as he does in the town.

10. The tax proposed by Mr. Webb to be received from the 4th class of pilgrims, who are not allowed to enter the Temple, I conceive to be considerably too high. Very few of the people coming under that class would have the means of paying so high a sum as 20 rupees, and as I do not find that any considerable concourse of that class of people would be objected to by the Hindoos, provided they are not admitted within the Temple, I would propose that the tax be fixed at 2 rupees.

11. In regard to the persons residing within the limits of the Bysternu Nullah, and the Ganjam river, I do not find it to have been understood that a temporary residence within those limits entitles the person to exemption from the tax; the exemption is allowed to the natives of the country, or to such persons as may have resided with their families for a length of time. Instead therefore of declaring that persons residing within the Holy Land shall be exempted, I would propose that it be altered "for all persons born within the limits, or who may have resided with their families there, for a period of ten years."

12. As it happens that in some cases, persons of little property are anxious in their old age to take up their residence in the town, for the purpose of ending their days in it, I think the Collector of the tax, on his being convinced of any one's intentions to remain for life, and of his inability to pay a further tax, should be authorized to admit of such persons remaining in the town and visiting the Temple. The Collector must of course be cautious in exercising this authority, as otherwise it might be abused by applications from persons who had no intention of residing permanently at the place. From what I can learn it would seem that there would be more than twenty or thirty persons in a year who would really intend taking up their residence for life, and they would in all cases be persons of advanced age, or if younger, of very infirm constitution.

13. I would propose also to allow a discretion to the Collector to grant an extension of time, to such persons as may have really been prevented by sickness from performing their religious ceremonies within the prescribed time. Some discretion of this kind appears to me to be essentially necessary, as when a person has come from a distant country it would be cruel to expel him from the town on the expiration of the limited period, when sickness has prevented his performing the worship, for which he has undertaken so long a journey.

14. Having received information from the officers employed in the collection of the tax, that fraud had been frequently committed by persons professing themselves to be carriers of the water of the Ganges, I called upon the head Pursharee, and upon the officer who was employed under the Marhatta Government at the Atturah Nullah Ghaut, to state whether the carriers of water of the Ganges were exempted from the payment of any tax under the Marhatta Government, and they have both stated to me in writing that none were exempted, excepting such as had obtained an order to that effect from the Government, or such as were admitted under the pleas of poverty. As the present regulation however exempts persons of this description from the payment, I propose to continue the exemption; but in order to prevent frauds, I propose that the carriers of the water should be first obliged to go to Lohenauth to pour the water over the idol at that place. This I conceive will effectually guard against frauds, as no Hindoo would pour water over the idol which is not actually the water of the Ganges; and as the distance is not so much as a quarter of a mile from the Temple, there will be no great hardship in the measure.

15. Another source of fraud I am informed arises from the exemption of persons pretending to go to the place for the purpose of trade, or for any other purpose, except that of pilgrimage. It has been reported to me, that it is no uncommon case for pilgrims who could pay as Laul Jattries, to come to the place with a rupee's worth of pepper, or of some other articles, and to obtain admittance through the Ghauts, under the plea of their having come to sell their goods. With respect to persons coming as traders, I have great doubts from what I have been able to learn, whether there is a single person in the course of the year who really does come to the place for the sole purpose of trade. The articles required for the consumption of the town, are in almost all cases brought by the people in the neighbourhood, who, on account of their being natives of the Holy Land, are allowed to visit the place without the payment of the tax. If the exemption therefore had merely reference to traders, I should propose to abolish it altogether; but as a great number of wealthy Hindoos in different parts of the country have houses and establishments kept up in the town, it may frequently occur that they will send people on business, and that those people may not be inclined to pay a tax for worshipping in the Temple. Such persons therefore ought to be exempted. With a view however to guard against fraud, I have proposed, that no people but such as have paid the tax, or who are exempted either as Kungauts, or on account of their residence, or religious cast, should be allowed to enter the Ghauts for 12 days from the commencement of the Ruth Jattrah. At that time the idol is carried in procession through the town, and the Hindoos have then the opportunity of performing their religious ceremonies without entering into the Temple. If traders therefore, and persons coming on business, are prohibited at that time from entering the Ghauts without paying the prescribed tax, the frauds will in a great measure be put a stop to, as at all other times of the year the Hindoos cannot perform their religious ceremonies without entering into the Temple. The collector however ought, in all cases of this kind,

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to be cautious before he admits a person through the Ghauts without payment of the tax.

16. I have prepared in the form of a regulation, a draft of the rules which appear to me advisable to be adopted, and I have accordingly the honour to submit a draft of them for your lordship's consideration.

17. Even in the event of your lordship's approving generally the rules proposed to be adopted, some delay must still occur in the publication of a new regulation. I therefore beg to suggest, that proclamations be immediately issued at Calcutta, Benares, Patna, Moorshedabad, and other principal places, notifying that with a view to prevent any hindrance or molestation to persons who may wish to resort as pilgrims to the Temple, certificates will be sold at the office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and at the office of the collector of Cuttack, which shall ensure to the purchasers of them an immediate entrance through the Ghauts. It will be advisable also to notice, that under the rules proposed to be adopted, no person who may have obtained a certificate, whether as a Laul Jattie or otherwise, will be subjected to any personal examination either at the Ghauts or afterwards; and it should be further noticed, that the Governor General in Council has issued particular instructions to prevent any molestation or hindrance to the pilgrims, and to provide for the facility of their access to the Temple, with a view to the performance of their religious ceremonies, with ease and convenience to themselves.

18. It appears to me that a proclamation to the above effect at some of the principal towns would be advisable, even if the new regulation could be immediately published, as I should think it the most likely measure of any to give publicity to the new plan; and from every information I have received, as well as from the undoubted fact of the late diminution of pilgrims, I conceive it to be necessary to make it generally public, and that too as early as possible, that measures have been adopted for removing the inconvenience and difficulty hitherto experienced by the pilgrims.

19. The publication I apprehend, if immediately made, would not have any important effect with respect to the increased number of pilgrims at the time of the Dole Jattrah, which will occur in March next; but I conceive that it will be successfully felt on the occasion of the next Ruth Jattrah, which will take place in July; and being extremely desirous that I should be able to judge of the result of the proposed arrangement while I am on the spot, and to ascertain what may be deficient or objectionable in it, I am anxious that the publication should be made with as little delay as possible.

20. Of the complaints and dissatisfaction to which the present system has given rise, I have not thought it necessary to enter into any detail, as I conceive that your Lordship in Council is fully aware of them, and of the necessity of an alteration of it. But if the proposed plan should be considered as at all too complicated, or if it should give rise to objection, on account of the limited period of time allowed to the different pilgrims, I know of no other alternative than to at once reduce the tax to two rupees, or at least to permit every description of persons to worship either as a Laul Jattie or Bhurung, as they may think proper, and to allow an unlimited time to all classes of pilgrims to perform their religious ceremonies. From the information I have been enabled to obtain, I have every hope that the proposed plan will not be found in practice to be objectionable; and if that be the case, there can be no doubt of its yielding a larger revenue to Government than if the alternative above suggested were adopted: but in respect to the alternative, I must beg to observe, that however extraordinary it may appear on the first view of it, I should conceive that even under a system of that kind, a revenue would be obtained for Government nearly equal to any amount which has been received in any year since the collection of the tax on the part of the British Government. As long as the pilgrims are subjected to detention, either at the Ghaut, or before they can enter the Temple, the number of pilgrims will be but few; and under the existing system, I am not aware of any possible means of preventing detention with respect to the Bhurmungs; as the reduction therefore of the tax would reduce the necessity of examination and consequently the detention of the pilgrims, the additional number would in that case amply compensate for the loss of the higher tax upon the Laul Jatties. But as from all accounts I have received, the proposed limitation of time to the different classes of pilgrims will not be objected to, I conceive that the plan proposed should be adopted.

21. Your Lordship in Council will observe, that in the draft of the proposed regulations, I have provided for vesting the Rajah of Khoordah with the superintendence of the ceremony and internal affairs of the Temple, but not with an uncontrolled power over all the officers of the Temple. The three Purchas I think ought to be appointed by Government, and not removed without that sanction: they, however, must be under the orders of the Rajah, and must carry his directions into execution as long as they shall not be inconsistent with the established usages, or with the rules recorded in the Madrah Pangee, which record is kept in the Temple, and to which the Collector can always have access when necessary. Owing to the want of an efficient control, I have every reason to believe that the internal affairs of the Temple have not been properly conducted of late. The Rajah attributes the improprieties to the conduct of the head Purchas, who he says refuses to obey his orders; the head Purcha attributes them to the Rajah's orders having been inconsistent with the recorded rules and established customs of the institution. There are besides complaints made, that both parties have refused permission to opulent Hindoos to make valuable presents to the idol, unless a previous Nuzzuranna were paid, in one instance to the Rajah, and in the other to the Purcha for the permission. If the Rajah therefore



therefore have the uncontrolled power of appointing and dismissing the Purchas, he would have the means of continuing abuses of the above nature. The knowledge that the Purchas are officers of Government, and that they cannot be dismissed without the authority of the Governor General in Council, would operate as a check against any violent abuse of the power vested in the Rajah. At the same time, however, the Purcha must be under the Rajah, and bound to obey his orders generally. In case of any grossly improper orders, the Purchas should then be bound to report them to the Collector for the final decision of the Governor General in Council; I do not by any means propose that the Collector should interfere on every occasion of trifling complaints brought forward by the Purchas, but merely on occasions of importance, which may give rise to dissatisfaction among the Hindoos generally. I conceive that the mere circumstance of the Purchas being appointed by Government, will be of itself sufficient to prevent the occurrence of any gross improprieties, and that the proposed rule will not be attended with the consequence of Government being called to decide upon questions referable to the mode in which a Hindoo religious institution is to be performed. The Purchas I find were always appointed by the Marhatta Government, and not by the Rajah. The third Purcha should continue to do so, and I propose that it should be his duty to give an account to the Collector of all presents made to the idol.

22. Section 2, Regulation IV. 1806, provides, that the collection of the tax shall be entrusted to an officer being a covenanted servant of the Company, and in the accompanying draft I have inserted the same clause; but as it occurs to me that an alteration of that rule may be attended with beneficial consequences to the Hindoos as well as to Government, I think it proper to submit my sentiments on that question for the consideration of your Lordship in Council.

23. If the plan which I have the honour to submit be approved of, I imagine that very little money will be collected at Ghauts. The principal duty of the Collector will be, to be in continued attendance at his cutcherry, from sun-rise to sun-set, particularly at the time of the Dole and Ruth Jattrahs, with a view to expedite the admittance of the pilgrims into the Temple. It must also be a principal duty with him to superintend the conduct of the Ghaut Darogahs. His further duty will be to keep the accounts of the number of pilgrims, and the amount paid by them at the different places at which certificates may be sold. An office therefore, which imposes the necessity of a continued attendance for the whole day at one particular place, will, in my opinion, be better performed by a man advanced in age, than by the very young men in the Company's service, who would generally be appointed to the office. It is besides desirable that the officer should himself live at the cutcherry or close to it; and as it is necessary for a new cutcherry to be built in the vicinity of the Ghauts, it may be constructed on rather a larger scale than the former one, with a view to provide accommodation for the Collector. The expense, I imagine, would not be very great.

24. I beg to observe further, that I conceive the adoption of the arrangements would enable me to propose a considerable reduction in the establishment of the office.

25. The above was written before I had an opportunity of consulting with Mr. Webb on the proposed rules. But I have since had the satisfaction of ascertaining that that gentleman concurs generally with me, in the propriety of the alterations I have proposed from his plan.

26. On the subject of the suggestion which I have ventured to make respecting the officer to be appointed at Juggernaut, Mr. Webb has informed me, that he is not aware of the least necessity for an officer in the Civil Service being continued, for the purpose of officiating as assistant to the Magistrate, as he conceives that the Darogah under the Magistrate of Cuttack is fully competent to the preservation of the peace of the town.

27. Mr. Webb has further stated to me his opinion, that it would be advisable to establish the rules prescribed in sections 22 and 23, Regulation IV. 1806, which I have inserted in the present draft, as he considers that the officers of the Temple are from their habits of life, totally unfit either for the office of Darogah of the Police, or for the office of Commissioner for the trial of civil suits, to a limited amount.

Cuttack, }  
 17th Feb. 1809. }  
 I have the honour, &c.  
 (Signed) C. Buller,  
 Commissioner.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letters to the Commissioner at Cuttack, and to the Translator of the Regulations.

To the Commissioner in Cuttack,

Sir,

1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 17th ultimo, with its enclosures.

2. The Governor General in Council approves generally the provisions of the Regulation submitted by you, for the better superintendence of the Temple of Juggernaut, and of the collection of the tax from pilgrims. The Regulation will accordingly be shortly printed and published, with such modifications of particular parts of it, as may be suggested by some further enquiries, which his Lordship in Council proposes to make on the subject.



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3. In the mean time, the forms contained in section 18 of your draft of the Regulation, will be ordered to be translated into the Persian language, and printed. Those certificates will be transmitted, as soon as circumstances may admit, to the Board of Revenue, to the Collector of Cuttack, and through the Government of Fort St. George, to the Collector of Ganjain.

4. Agreeably to the suggestion contained in the 18th paragraph of your letter, a proclamation will be prepared and transmitted for publication to the Board of Revenue and Board of Commissioners, notifying that with a view to prevent hindrance or molestation to any persons who may wish to resort as pilgrims to the Temple of Juggernaut, certificates will be granted, on payment of the established tax, at the offices of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and of the Collector of Cuttack, which will ensure to the persons receiving them, an immediate entrance through the Ghauts. That under the rules proposed to be established, no person who may have obtained a certificate, whether as a Laul Jattrie, or otherwise, will be subject to any personal examination, either at the Ghauts or afterwards; and that the Governor General in Council has issued particular instructions to prevent any molestation or hindrance to the pilgrims, and to provide for the facility of their access to the Temple, for the performance of their religious ceremonies, with ease and convenience to themselves.

5. Adverting to the observations contained in the 10th paragraph of your letter, the Governor General in Council directs me to acquaint you, that he is not aware that any material difficulty is likely to arise from the different rates of tax specified in the proposed Regulation, and that it is his intention that they should be established accordingly.

6. The Governor General in Council is not at present aware of any objection to the rules proposed to be established for the guidance of the Rajah of Khoodah, and other officers of the Temple; but those provisions will shortly be more particularly considered.

7. On the grounds stated in the 23d, 26th, and 27th paragraphs of your letter, it is the intention of the Governor General in Council, that the existing rules which require that the Collector of the tax should be a covenanted servant, that he should be *ex officio* assistant to the Magistrate of Cuttack, and that the Dewaul Purchas should be Darogahs of Police and Commissioners for the trial of civil suits, should be rescinded.

I have, &c.

Fort William,  
17th March, 1809.

(Signed) G. Dowdeswell.  
Secretary to Government, Rev<sup>d</sup> Dep<sup>t</sup>.

#### EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 5th May 1809.

(No. 37.)

Commissioner at Cuttack to the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

As your Lordship in Council has been pleased to approve of my recommendation respecting the alteration of the existing rule, which requires that the Collector of tax at Juggernaut should be a covenanted servant, it occurs to me that it would be desirable that the officer who is to be hereafter appointed to the station, should be directed to proceed to the place without delay, in order that he may acquire some knowledge of his duty before he takes charge of it.

If his appointment were to take place just about the time of the Ruth Juttrah, which will occur in the middle of July next, he would in all probability feel himself considerably embarrassed, if before he had not had any opportunity of ascertaining the duty to be performed by him; I would therefore beg to recommend, that the officer be at present appointed assistant to the Collector, with a salary of about one or two hundred rupees per mensem, until the present Collector shall be removed.

Should your Lordship in Council be pleased to approve the above suggestion, I take the liberty of recommending that Mr. Busby, who is at present employed as superintendent of the bundsen beardwan, and who I am confident is in every respect well qualified to discharge the duties of the office, may be appointed to the station, and that he be directed to repair to Cuttack without loss of time.

Cuttack,  
the 29th April 1809.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. Buller,  
Commissioner.



Ordered, That the Secretary write the following letter to the Commissioner at Cuttack.

To the Commissioner in Cuttack.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the following letters from you, with their enclosures :

1. dated 13th ultimo.
2. D<sup>o</sup> - - 24th D<sup>o</sup>.
1. D<sup>o</sup> - - 29th D<sup>o</sup>.

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(No. 38.)

2. (13th ultimo.) The lands to which your letter now particularly alludes, appear to be of two descriptions :

1. " Those upon which Kalarries are worked."—2. " Those from which fuel is produced for the use of the manufacture."

3. On consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that the lands of the former description should be separated from the other parts of the estates in which they may be at present included, and attached exclusively to the salt department.

4. With respect however to the other description of lands, viz. those from which fuel is produced, the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that those lands cannot, consistently with any of the principles established for the conclusion of the permanent settlement, be separated from the other lands composing the estates of the zemindars; nor can the proprietors, consistently with justice or sound policy, be restrained from the cultivation of them. It consequently follows, that the lands in question must remain, as at present, attached to the estates of the different proprietors; and that the salt agent must make the best arrangement from time to time, which circumstances will permit, for the purchase of the fuel required for the manufacture.

5. You are accordingly desired to proceed in the formation of the settlement of the Mohauls, to which these remarks refer, on the principles above stated. The orders now passed by Government on the subject will be communicated to the Board of Trade, for the information and guidance of the salt agent.

6. (24th ultimo.) The Governor General in Council approves and authorizes the kistbundee proposed by you to be established for the payment of the revenue of the Mohauls, assessed with a jumma exceeding 50 rupees. You will of course furnish a further report respecting the adjustment of the kistbundy of estates bearing a jumma exceeding that sum.

7. (29th ultimo.) The foujee account of the pergunnah of Puttaspore, &c. for the month of Phagon last, appears to Government satisfactory.

8. (29th ultimo.) You are authorized to nominate Mr. Busby to officiate as assistant to the Collector of the tax on pilgrims, and to direct the Collector of Cuttack to pay to Mr. Busby a salary of 200 rupees per month, until a final arrangement shall have been made for the discharge of that duty.

I have, &c.

Fort William,  
the 5th May 1809.

(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,  
Secretary to Government, Rev<sup>d</sup>. Dep<sup>t</sup>.

Ordered, That an extract from the proceedings, containing a copy of the letter from the Commissioner at Cuttack, respecting Kalarry lands in that district, and of the above orders to the Commissioner (paragraphs 2 to 5) be sent to the Board of Trade through the public department, for the purpose of being communicated to the salt agent at Cuttack.

#### EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 4th August 1809.

Commissioner in Cuttack to the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c. Fort William.

(No. 23.)

My Lord,

HAVING desired the assistant to the Collector of tax at Juggernaut to revise the establishment of the Collector's office, and to report the reductions which could be made without injury to the public service, I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of his report upon the subject.

The proposed reduction, according to the statement marked No. 2, is 401 rupees per mensem; but under the circumstances stated in the last paragraph of Mr. Busby's letter, and considering the increase of duty which the English writer will have to perform, in consequence of the numerous accounts to be kept with the different offices at which licenses may be sold, I beg to recommend that the salary of the writer be increased from 70 to 100 rupees per mensem.

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Considering the nature of the duty, and the allowances generally made to the head writers, I do not conceive that the proposed salary is too high; but should your Lordship in Council judge otherwise, I would nevertheless, in consideration of the very favourable accounts I have received of the present writer's exertions, recommend that so long as he may hold the office, he may be permitted to draw a salary of 100 rupees per mensem. Should your Lordship in Council be pleased to approve the above proposition, the reduction in the establishment will amount to 374 rupees per mensem. The establishment still proposed to be kept up, appears to me to be necessary, and not capable of a further reduction; indeed, at the period of the principal Jatrahs, it will be necessary to allow a temporary addition to it.

I take this opportunity of addressing your Lordship in Council respecting the salary to be allowed under the new system to the Collector of tax. The duty of that officer, when properly performed, is certainly very laborious, and not of a very pleasant nature. It requires for some months in the year, continued attendance at the cutcherry from 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning to sun-set; besides which, occasional visits to the Ghauts, when they are crowded by many thousands of pilgrims, are necessary: this duty I am happy to inform your Lordship in Council has been satisfactorily performed by Mr. Busby during the present Jatra, and the result of his attention, particularly in the control of the officers employed under him, has been that although it is notorious at this place that the number of pilgrims in the current year is considerably less than the number which arrived at the time of the last Ruth Jatra, the collections during this Jatra amount to three times as much as the collections during the last Jatra. The native officers have so many opportunities of defrauding the Government, that nothing but the most vigilant personal attention on the part of the Collector can prevent great losses. Under the above circumstances, I would recommend that the salary of the Collector be continued at 500 rupees per mensem; but that instead of being allowed 2 per cent. upon the gross collections, he be allowed 2 per cent. on the net collections after the payment of the expenses of the Temple, and the expense of collection.

Juggernaut, }  
22d July 1809. }

I have, &c.  
(Signed) C. Buller,  
Collector.

(No. 24.)

To Charles Buller, esq. Commissioner in Cuttack.

Sir,

AGREEABLE to your verbal directions, relating to the expenses of the office of the Collector of tax, I have made a minute and deliberate inquiry, and have the pleasure to inform you the result is, that it will admit of a considerable reduction, and that the business of the office can be conducted as will appear, the difference by the enclosed lists Nos. 1 and 2, which number of Amlas in No. 2 I conceive fully adequate to the service. I beg leave to submit the same for your inspection: if finally approved of by the honourable the Governor General in Council, there will be an annual saving to Government the sum of sicca rupees, four thousand eight hundred and twelve. (Sa. Rs. 4,812.)

I also beg leave to observe, that from the zeal and attention shown on every occasion by Mr. Samuel Charles, English writer on the establishment, in the duties of the office, and the multiplicity of business that passes through his hands, also the great assistance I have received from him; I take the liberty of recommending him to your notice, in order that a small increase of thirty rupees may be added to his salary, humbly conceiving he justly merits it, particularly as the business of the office will for the future be increased to the new Regulation.

Juggernaut, }  
18th July 1809. }

I have, &c.  
(Signed) Samuel Busby,  
Acting Collector of Tax.



## LIST of Officers that are employed at the Office of the Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut.

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of the  
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respecting  
the Temple of  
Juggernaut.

(No. 25.)

| Description of Officers.      | Salaries. |    |    |       | Total number of each subordinate Establishment. |    |    |       |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----|----|-------|-------------------------------------------------|----|----|-------|
|                               | S.        | R. | A. | G. C. | S.                                              | R. | A. | G. C. |
| <b>Sudder Cutcherry.</b>      |           |    |    |       |                                                 |    |    |       |
| English Writer - - - - -      | 70        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Peshkar - - - - -             | 50        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Moonshee - - - - -            | 30        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Serishtadar - - - - -         | 30        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| 6 Mohururs, at 20 Rs. each -  | 120       | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Treasurer - - - - -           | 50        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| A Mohurur for D° - - - - -    | 15        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Jumadar - - - - -             | 10        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| 10 Chuprasees, at 4 Rs. each  | 40        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Dufteree - - - - -            | 8         | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Sweeper - - - - -             | 3         | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
|                               |           |    |    |       | 426                                             | —  | —  | —     |
| <b>Ghat Athara Nala.</b>      |           |    |    |       |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Darogha - - - - -             | 100       | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Peshkar - - - - -             | 25        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| 3 Mohururs, at 20 Rs. each    | 60        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| D° - - - at 15 Rs. each       | 30        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| oldar - - - - -               | 6         | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Mohurur for D° - - - - -      | 12        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Dufterbund - - - - -          | 3         | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| 18 Batpeadas, at 3 Rs. each   | 54        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
|                               |           |    |    |       | 290                                             | —  | —  | —     |
| <b>Ghat Loknath.</b>          |           |    |    |       |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Darogha - - - - -             | 80        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Peshkar - - - - -             | 25        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| 2 Mohururs, at 20 Rs. each    | 40        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Potdar - - - - -              | 6         | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| A Mohurur for Ditto - - - - - | 12        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| Dufterbund - - - - -          | 3         | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| 10 Batpeadas, at 3 Rs. each   | 30        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
|                               |           |    |    |       | 176                                             | —  | —  | —     |
| <b>Pagoda.</b>                |           |    |    |       |                                                 |    |    |       |
| 1 Mohurur at Singh Dura - - - | 20        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| An Assistant D° - D° - - -    | 15        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| 1 Mohurur at Ootur Duar - - - | 15        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
| 6 Chuprasees, at 4 Rs. each   | 64        | —  | —  | —     |                                                 |    |    |       |
|                               |           |    |    |       | 114                                             | —  | —  | —     |
| Total Sa. Rs. - - -           |           |    |    |       | 1,026                                           | —  | —  | —     |

Errors Excepted.

Juggernaut,  
18 July 1809.(Signed) Sam' Busby,  
Acting Collector of Tax.

A true Copy.

(Signed) Geo. Warde,  
Assistant.



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(No. 25.)

LIST of Officers that are actually requisite for the Office of the Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Jaggernaut.

| Description of Officers.                                              | Salaries. |   |   |   | TOTAL AMOUNT<br>of each subordinate<br>Establishment. |   |   |                                                        |                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---|---|---|-------------------------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Suder Cutcherry :                                                     |           |   |   |   |                                                       |   |   | S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup> . A <sup>s</sup> . G. C. | S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup> . A <sup>s</sup> . G. C. |
| English Writer - - - - -                                              | -         | - | - | - | 70                                                    | — | — | —                                                      | 260 — — —                                              |
| Serishtadar - - - - -                                                 | -         | - | - | - | 30                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| 1 Head Mohurur - - - - -                                              | -         | - | - | - | 20                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| 2 Inferior D <sup>o</sup> - - at 15 Rupees each                       | -         | - | - | - | 30                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| 2 - D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - - at 12 Rupees each             | -         | - | - | - | 24                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| Treasurer - - - - -                                                   | -         | - | - | - | 30                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| A Mohurur for Ditto - - - - -                                         | -         | - | - | - | 10                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| Dufteree - - - - -                                                    | -         | - | - | - | 8                                                     | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| Dufterbund - - - - -                                                  | -         | - | - | - | 3                                                     | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| Jumadar - - - - -                                                     | -         | - | - | - | 8                                                     | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| 6 Chuprassees, at 4 Rupees each                                       | -         | - | - | - | 24                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| Sweeper - - - - -                                                     | -         | - | - | - | 3                                                     | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| Ghat Athara Nala :                                                    |           |   |   |   |                                                       |   |   |                                                        |                                                        |
| Darogha - - - - -                                                     | -         | - | - | - | 40                                                    | — | — | —                                                      | 165 — — —                                              |
| Peshkar - - - - -                                                     | -         | - | - | - | 20                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| 1 Head Mohurur - - - - -                                              | -         | - | - | - | 15                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| 2 Inferior D <sup>o</sup> - at 12 Rupees each                         | -         | - | - | - | 24                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| Potdar - - - - -                                                      | -         | - | - | - | 5                                                     | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| Dufterbund - - - - -                                                  | -         | - | - | - | 3                                                     | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| 1 Head Balpeada - - - - -                                             | -         | - | - | - | 4                                                     | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| 17 Inferior D <sup>o</sup> - at 3 Rupees each                         | -         | - | - | - | 51                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| Sweeper - - - - -                                                     | -         | - | - | - | 3                                                     | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| Ghat Loknath :                                                        |           |   |   |   |                                                       |   |   |                                                        |                                                        |
| Darogha - - - - -                                                     | -         | - | - | - | 30                                                    | — | — | —                                                      | 111 — — —                                              |
| 1 Head Mohurur - - - - -                                              | -         | - | - | - | 15                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| 2 Inferior D <sup>o</sup> - at 12 Rupees each                         | -         | - | - | - | 24                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| Potdar - - - - -                                                      | -         | - | - | - | 5                                                     | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| Dufterbund - - - - -                                                  | -         | - | - | - | 3                                                     | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| 1 Head Batpeada - - - - -                                             | -         | - | - | - | 4                                                     | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| 9 Inferior D <sup>o</sup> - at 3 Rupees each                          | -         | - | - | - | 27                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| Sweeper - - - - -                                                     | -         | - | - | - | 3                                                     | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| Pagoda :                                                              |           |   |   |   |                                                       |   |   |                                                        |                                                        |
| 1 Head Mohurur, at Singh Duar -                                       | -         | - | - | - | 15                                                    | — | — | —                                                      | 89 — — —                                               |
| 1 Inferior D <sup>o</sup> - - at Duckhin Duar                         | -         | - | - | - | 10                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| 1 - D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - - at Ootur D <sup>o</sup>       | -         | - | - | - | 10                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| 1 Jumadar - - - - -                                                   | -         | - | - | - | 6                                                     | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| 12 Chuprassees for the three gates at the Temple,<br>at 4 Rupees each | -         | - | - | - | 48                                                    | — | — | —                                                      |                                                        |
| TOTAL - - - - -                                                       |           |   |   |   | S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup>                         |   |   |                                                        | 625 — — —                                              |

Errors Excepted.

Jaggernaut,  
18th July 1809.

(Signed)

Sam. Busby,  
Acting Collector of Tax.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

Geo. Warde,  
Assistant.



Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Commissioner in Cuttack.

To the Commissioner in Cuttack.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from you, dated the 15th and 22d ultimo, with their respective enclosures.

2. The considerations which led the Governor General in Council to consider the claim of the Ranee of Mohurbunge, to compensation on account of the loss of the duties formerly received by her from pilgrims, to be well founded, would also induce his Lordship in Council to admit the claim of the Rajah of Neelguny to compensation, on the same account; previously, however, to passing any final orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council desires that you will ascertain and report whether the circumstance was adverted to in adjusting the tribute payable by the Rajah, as it occurs to Government that compensation may have been already granted by fixing the tribute at a lower sum, in consequence of the deprivation of the duties in question, than what would have been otherwise demandable from the Rajah.

3. The allowances proposed by you to be granted to the officers entrusted with the charge of collecting the duties at Juggernaut on the part of the collector of Cuttack, appearing to Government very high, his Lordship in Council has been pleased to fix those allowances at rupees 300 per month, and a commission of 2 per cent. on the net collections.

4. The Governor General in Council approves the revised establishment of subordinate officers recommended by you, including the addition of 30 rupees per month proposed to be granted to the head writer.

5. The Governor General in Council has observed with satisfaction the increase of revenue stated to have been obtained at the present Jatra.

I have, &c.

Fort William,  
4th August 1809.

(Signed)

G. Dowdeswell,  
Sec<sup>y</sup> to Government, Rev. Dep<sup>y</sup>.

No. 7.

Proceedings  
of the  
Bengal Government  
respecting  
the Temple of  
Juggernaut.

(No. 27.)

#### A. D. 1809. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION for rescinding Regulations IV and V, 1806; and for substituting rules in lieu of those enacted in the said regulations for levying Duties from the pilgrims resorting to Juggernaut, and for the superintendence and management of the affairs of the Temple. —Passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 28th April 1809; corresponding with the 17th Bysaak 1216 Bengal era; the 28th Bysaak 1216 Fussily; the 18th Bysaak 1216 Willaity; the 13th Bysaak 1866 Sumbut; and the 12th Rubbee-ul-Awul 1224 Higeree.

WHEREAS it has appeared that the rules at present in force for levying duties from the pilgrims resorting to Juggernaut, and for the superintendence and management of the affairs of the Temple, have been in some respects attended with difficulty and inconvenience, the Governor General in Council, with a view to afford every facility to the different classes of Hindoos, in the performance of their religious ceremonies, and with a view to the better management of the internal affairs of the Temple, has been pleased to rescind Regulations IV and V, of 1806, and to substitute the following rules in lieu of them: And whereas under the existing rules, respecting persons exempted from the payment of the tax, frauds have been committed by persons professing themselves to be carriers of the water of the Ganges, and by persons resorting to Juggernaut under the pretext of purposes other than that of pilgrimage, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make further provision for the prevention of such frauds in future. The following rules therefore are enacted, and they are to have effect from the date of the promulgation of this Regulation.

II. *First.* The superintendence of the Temple of Juggernaut, and its interior economy, the conduct and management of its affairs, and the controul over the priests, officers, and servants attached to the Temple, are hereby vested in the rajah of Khoordah, who on all occasions shall be guided by the recorded rules and institutions of the Temple, or by ancient and established usage.

The superintendence of the Temple, the conduct of its affairs, and the controul over the several persons attached to it, vested in the rajah of Khoordah.

*Second.* The rajah of Khoordah and his successors shall hold the charge vested in them by the above clause, so long as they shall continue to conduct themselves with integrity, diligence and propriety; but nothing contained in this regulation shall be construed to preclude the Governor General in Council from removing the present rajah, or any of his successors, from the superintendence of the Temple, on proof of misconduct in such person, made to the satisfaction of Government.

The rajah and his successors to continue in charge so long as they shall continue to act with propriety.

*Third.* To enable the superintendent of the Temple to perform the duty of his station with efficiency he is hereby authorized to punish persons subject to his controul, for any instance, of neglect or misconduct, by imposing small fines upon them, not exceeding one month's salary, or income, or by removing the offender (if not one of the three head purchas) from his office, if the offence shall appear to merit that punishment. The amount of any fines imposed under this clause, are to be carried to the account of Government by the sultaishuzzarry purcha.

The superintendent empowered to punish persons subject to his controul, and to what extent.

III. *First.*



The three dewul purchas to be appointed by the collector subject to the confirmation of government, but to act under the orders of the superintendent.

How they are to act in the event of any orders of the superintendent being inconsistent with the rules and usages of the temple.

The third dewul purcha to act as suttai-huzzary purcha, and to give an account to the collector of all offerings and presents.

A tax to be levied as heretofore on the pilgrims, the collection of which to be vested in a collector, under the authority of the collector of Cuttack, and the general superintendence of the Board of Revenue.

The avenues for the admission of pilgrims confined to two.

Classes of pilgrims liable to the tax.

Rates of tax payable by the different classes.

Rules as to the time a pilgrim of the first class is to be allowed access to the temple, and how that period may be extended.

Rules as to the time a pilgrim of the second class is to have admission.

Rules as to the third class.

III. *First.* The three dewul purchas are to be appointed by the collector of Cuttack, subject to the confirmation of Government, and they are not to be removed from their offices, without the sanction of the Governor General in Council. These officers however are to execute the functions of their offices under the directions of the rajah, and they are required to obey his orders punctually.

*Second.* In the event however of any orders being issued by the rajah, inconsistent with the recorded rules and institutions of the Temple, or with its ancient and established usages, it shall be the duty of the purchas to represent the circumstances of the case to the Collector of the tax, for the final orders of the Governor General in Council, if it should appear on enquiry that the interposition of Government is necessary for the restoration of good order, and the prevention of disputes and irregularities.

IV. The third dewul purcha shall execute the duty of sattaishuzzarry purcha, and it shall also be his duty to give an account to the collector of the tax, of all offerings and presents made to the idol.

V. A tax shall be levied on the part of Government (as was heretofore done under the late Marhatta Government, and as has also been done under the British Government since the conquest of the province of Cuttack) on pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Juggernaut. The collection of the tax shall be entrusted to an officer with the official designation of the collector of the tax on pilgrims. But that officer is to be subject to the authority of the collector of Cuttack. The general superintendence of the collections, and the controul of the officers employed in the performance of that duty, shall be vested in the Board of Revenue at Fort William.

VI. The avenues for the admission of pilgrims shall be confined to two, viz. Ghaut Atturrah Nullah on the north, and Ghaut Lokenauth on the south-west of the town of Juggernaut Poory.

VII. *First.* The pilgrims liable to the tax shall be divided into four classes, as follows :

First class, or Laul Jatries ;

Second class, or Nimm Lauls ;

Third class, or Bhurrungs ;

Fourth class, or Punj Tirthees, comprehending the following descriptions of persons of low cast, who are not permitted to enter the temple :—

1. Lolee or kusbee,

2. Cullal or soonree,

3. Machoowa,

4. Numosooder or chandal,

5. Ghoskee,

6. Gazur,

7. Baugdee,

8. Joogee, or noorhauf,

9. Kahar bawry and doolia,

10. Raujbunsee,

11. Peerally,

12. Chamar,

13. Dhome,

14. Paun,

15. Teor,

16. Bhooimalee,

17. Haddee.

*Second.* The following are the rates of tax payable by the different classes :—

Pilgrims of the first class coming from the north and passing the Autarrah Nullah ghaut, to pay a tax of ten rupees ; and coming from the south and passing Lokenauth ghaut, six rupees.

Pilgrims of the second class, coming from the north and passing the Autarrah Nullah ghaut, to pay five rupees ; and coming from the south and passing Lokenauth ghaut, three rupees.

Pilgrims of the third class, whether coming from the north or south, and passing either of the ghauts, to pay two rupees.

Pilgrims of the fourth class passing either of the ghauts, to pay two rupees.

*Third.* A pilgrim of the first class is to be allowed free access to the temple during thirty days, and he is to be attended by a purharree or punda, at all times he may enter the temple. But if he should wish to be exempted from the attendance of those officers, by the payment of a further sum of ten rupees to the collector, and by the surrender of his pass, he shall be entitled to a purwannah authorizing him to visit the temple, at all times when the gates are open, whether attended by a purharree or punda, or otherwise ; and he shall further be allowed to perform his religious ceremonies for an unlimited time, so long as he may wish to remain in the town.

*Fourth.* A pilgrim of the second class who may visit the temple at the time of the Ruth Jatrah, shall be allowed access to the temple during ten days. But if he should visit the temple at the time of the Dole Jatrah, or at any other period of the year, excepting at the time of the Ruth Jatrah, he is to be allowed access to the temple for a period of seven days only, and he must be at all times attended by a punda or purharee, when visiting the temple.

*Fifth.* A pilgrim of the third class shall be allowed access to the temple at the time of the Ruth Jatrah, during five days ; but at any other time he will only be allowed to visit the temple during four days, and he must be attended by a punda or purharee on all occasions.

*Sixth,*



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Rules as to the fourth class.

All persons allowed the option of enrolling themselves in the class they prefer.

Printed certificates to  
be prepared, and where  
to be procured.

FORM No. 1.

Form No. 4.

FORM No. 2.

Form No. 2.

## Form No. 3.

## Form No. 4.

Rules as to the families  
or attendants of pil-  
grims.

Certificates how to be  
attested and filled up



pilgrims (or if female, her designation) the place of his (or her habitation, the rate of the tax, and in the instance of pilgrims of the two first classes, the name of the ghaut through which they will pass.

Pilgrims to be allowed to pass the ghauts without interruption, on producing their certificates.

Darogahs impeding such pilgrims, liable to be fined and dismissed.

Darogahs how to be punished for slight offences.

The collector of Juggernaut to superintend the conduct of the darogahs.

Licenses to be granted by the collector on the receipt of the certificates of the pilgrims.

Form for the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes.

Form for the 4th class.

How the blank spaces are to be filled up.

Rules in cases of sickness of pilgrims during the time allowed in the certificates.

Rules for preventing delay in issuing the licenses to pilgrims surrendering their certificates.

Register of licenses to be kept, and rules as to the return of such licenses by the pundahs, &c.

Rules as to the return of licenses of the 4th class by the baut peeada.

IX. On the production of a printed certificate, signed and sealed in the manner prescribed, the pilgrim is to be allowed to pass the ghauts, and no interruption is on any account to be given to him by the darogah, or officer stationed at the ghauts.

X. *First.* If it shall be established that any pilgrim holding a certificate regularly signed and sealed by an officer entitled to grant such certificate, shall be impeded from entering the ghauts, or unnecessarily delayed at them, the darogah at the ghaut shall be liable to be fined in a sum not exceeding his salary for three months, and also to be dismissed from his office.

*Second.* In cases of slight offences, the collector of Juggernaut is empowered to levy a fine from the darogah, not exceeding his salary for one month, but if the collector should deem the offence deserving of a greater punishment, he is to report the circumstances to the Board of Revenue, who if they think proper, are competent to impose a fine, not exceeding three months salary, and also to order the darogah to be removed from his office.

*Third.* It is to be the particular duty of the collector of Juggernaut to superintend the conduct of the darogahs at the ghauts, and to take special care that the pilgrims are not impeded, delayed, or molested in any manner.

XI. *First.* On the pilgrims having passed the ghauts, those of the first, second, and third classes, are to apply to the collector of Juggernaut for a license of access to the temple, and it shall be the duty of the collector, on the receipt of the certificate from the pilgrims, to grant to them a license according to the following forms:—

“ A. B. inhabitant of \_\_\_\_\_, in the district of \_\_\_\_\_, is entitled to perform the customary ceremonies under charge of \_\_\_\_\_, during \_\_\_\_\_ days, that is to say, from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the month of \_\_\_\_\_, until the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the month of \_\_\_\_\_, and for that period you will afford to the holder hereof free access to the Temple of Juggernaut. —At the expiration of the period granted, you will return this license into the office of the collector of tax.”

A license of the form following will be granted by the collector of tax, on the receipt of a certificate from a pilgrim of the fourth class, addressed to his nazir.

#### FORM OF LICENSE.

“ A. B. inhabitant of \_\_\_\_\_, in the district of \_\_\_\_\_, is entitled to perform the customary ceremonies without the temple gates, under charge of \_\_\_\_\_, baut, peeada, during \_\_\_\_\_ days, that is to say, from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the month of \_\_\_\_\_, to the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the month of \_\_\_\_\_. —At the expiration of which period, this license shall be returned into the office of the collector of tax.”

*Second.* The blank spaces of the licenses of access, to be filled up with the name of the pilgrim, the place of habitation, the name of the punda or purharree in the first license, or of the baut peeada in the second, and the dates of the commencement, and expiration of the period granted.

XII. As in case of sickness a pilgrim may be prevented from performing his religious ceremonies during the number of days allowed to him, it might operate as a hardship if such person were compelled to quit the town immediately after the expiration of the prescribed time. The collector of the tax therefore shall in such cases be competent to extend the period, for such further time as may be deemed reasonable by him. The collector however is of course to observe due caution in the exercise of this authority.

XIII. As it is an important consideration to the pilgrims to visit the Temple as soon after they shall have passed the ghauts as possible, the collector of Juggernaut shall be particularly careful to grant the licenses without delay. He is therefore required to have a sufficient number of blank licenses prepared, in order that no time may be lost in passing the pilgrims into the Temple. It is further provided that the collector shall not require the attendance at his cutcherry, of any person desiring to change his certificate for a license, particularly in the instance of females. The production and surrender of the certificate or certificates at the collector's cutcherry, by any one person of the family, or by any other person who may be employed to take out the necessary licenses, shall be sufficient to authorize the collector to grant the necessary licenses in the names, or designation, of the persons specified in the certificates.

XIV. The collector of tax at Juggernaut shall keep a register of all licenses granted by him, insert the dates of, and the periods for which they may be in force, which will enable him to ascertain at all times whether any punda or purharree shall have neglected to return the license into the office as required. It shall be the duty of every punda or purharree, to return the licenses of the pilgrims under his charge, on the expiration of the period for which they have been granted, in default whereof, the punda or purharree shall be subject to such fine as on consideration of the circumstances of the case, the collector of the tax may deem necessary: the amount of the fine shall in no case exceed the amount of tax paid by the first class of pilgrims.

XV. The baut peeadas shall return the licenses of the fourth class or punji tirthees, on the date of their expiration, in default whereof the collector of the tax shall dismiss the



the offender from his office, or impose a moderate fine in no case exceeding the amount of one month's salary.

XVI. *First.* When any pilgrim (not being a Laul Jattrie) shall retain his license of access beyond the period of its expiration, and shall continue to reside in the town, the collector of the tax may cause the removal of the pilgrim in the following manner.

Pilgrims may be removed when the license of access shall be retained beyond the prescribed period.

*Second.* On application from the collector of the tax, it shall be the duty of the police darogah to apprehend and expel from the town, such persons as shall be pointed out to him by the collector of the tax, or the officers acting under his direction. The darogah shall report to the magistrate the manner in which he may have complied with the application of the Collector in his monthly reports.

Mode of proceeding in such cases.

XVII. When any pilgrim of the first class, (who shall not have obtained a Perwannah authorizing him to perform his religious ceremonies for an unlimited time) shall be desirous of remaining in the town, beyond the fixed period, he shall make application to the Collector for permission to remain with his attendants, and the Collector shall comply with the application, provided that no circumstances should render a compliance with it objectionable: if any such circumstance should occur to the Collector, he is to make an immediate report of the case to the Board of Revenue, who, if they see reason, shall be competent to order the expulsion of the pilgrim from the town. But it is further declared, that such pilgrim shall not be authorized to enter the temple during the further period which may be allowed to him.

Collector may in certain cases comply with applications of pilgrims for permission to remain in the town.

XVIII. *First.* In conformity to long and established usage, the following descriptions of persons shall be considered to be exempt from the payment of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, viz. byraghies, sonassees, dundies, burmacharies, mohunts, gosains, khomar-tees and nagas, persons born within the byturnee nullah, and the Ganjam river, or who may have resided with their families, for a period of ten years, within the above limits; persons employed in carrying the water of the Ganges to Juggernaut, and actually pouring the water over the idol at Lokenauth; and persons resorting to the town of Juggernaut Pooree for trade, or any other purpose excepting on pilgrimage.

Description of Persons exempt from payment of the tax on pilgrims.

*Second.* A person professing himself to be a carrier of the water of the Ganges, is to be allowed to pass the Attarrah Nulla ghaut; but he is to be placed under the charge of a punda or purharree, who is to attend him to Lokenauth, and to see him pour the water over the idol there, before he will be admitted to perform his religious ceremonies within the Temple. In the event of his not performing that ceremony, he is either to be expelled from the town, or to be subject to the payment of the tax.

Rule as to persons professing to be carriers of the Ganges water.

XIX. With respect to persons resorting to Juggernaut, for the purpose of trade, or any other purpose but that of pilgrimage, they are to be admitted to pass the ghauts without the payment of the tax, at all times of the year, excepting for twelve days from the commencement of the Ruth Jattrah. During that time no person, excepting such as may be exempted, as kungalls, or carriers of the water of the Ganges, or on account of their residence, or religious cast, shall be admitted within the ghauts without the payment of the tax.

Persons resorting to Juggernaut for trade, &c. admissible without the payment of tax, except at a certain period.

XX. A person intending bona fide to take up his residence within the town for the remaining period of his life, shall also be exempted from the payment of the tax, provided the collector shall be satisfied that he has not the means of paying any tax.

Persons taking up their fixed residence in the town exempted from payment of the tax.

XXI. *First.* All persons, including native, civil and military, officers and sepoys, not coming within the description of persons exempt by the foregoing rule, are hereby declared subject to the payment of the tax, in common with all other Hindoos.

All other persons to pay the tax.

*Second.* In the event of the march of troops on service through the town of Juggernaut Pooree, their passage must necessarily be facilitated, but no detachment or body of troops shall be permitted to halt within the town of Juggernaut Pooree. The commanding officer shall be required to furnish the collector of the tax, with a list containing the names of those native officers or sepoys, who may be desirous of visiting the Temple. The collector shall issue the necessary instructions for the admission of all such native officers and sepoys, into the town, for the purpose of making the requisite application for licenses of access, which shall be granted under the foregoing rules, by the collector, on the receipt of the prescribed tax.

Rules as to troops marching through the town.

XXII. Pilgrims in an actual state of poverty, or kungalls, on declaring under such form or ceremony as shall be prescribed by the native officers entrusted with the management of the Temple, that they are not possessed of two rupees, and are unable to contribute the prescribed tax, shall be entitled to licenses of access to the Temple under the charge of a punda or purharree, during three days. On the following day, the punda or purharree shall return the licenses to the office of the collector of the tax, in the manner and under the penalty for default prescribed by Section XIV.

Rules as to pilgrims in a state of poverty, or kungalls.

XXIII. The collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, is required at all times, to give every attention to the religious opinions of the Hindoos, and to the particular institutions of the Temple of Juggernaut, which may be consistent with the general regulations and with the maintenance of peace and good order at the Temple and its vicinity; and he shall on no account suffer his peons or ministerial officers to enter the precincts of the Temple.

Collector to pay attention to the religious opinions of the Hindoos.



## A. D. 1810. REGULATION XI.

A REGULATION for amending a part of Regulation IV. 1809, respecting the Temple of Juggernaut.—Passed by the honourable the Vice President in Council, on the 27th April 1810; corresponding with the 16th Bysaak 1217 Bengal era; the 8th Bysaak 1217 Fussily; the 17th Bysaak 1217 Willaity; the 9th Bysaak 1867 Sumbut; and the 22d Rubeeul-Awul 1225 Higeree.

## Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to exempt from the operation of Section XXI. Regulation IV. 1809, all such native military officers and sepoys as may be actually on duty within the Attarah Nullah, or may be marching on service through the town of Juggernaut-pooree: And whereas great inconvenience and injury to the tax have been experienced from the exemption allowed to persons residing within the Byturnee Nullah and Ganjam river: And whereas it has been ascertained that the residents within the above limits were not exempted under the Mahrattah government, from the payment of the tax: And whereas it has appeared expedient to revise the list of persons of low casts detailed in Section VII. Regulation IV. 1809, to be disqualified from entering the temple; the Vice President in Council has been pleased to enact the following rules, which are to have effect from the period of the promulgation of this regulation.

Native military officers and sepoys in certain cases exempted from paying the tax, and under what restrictions.

II. All native military officers and sepoys who may be actually on duty within the limits of the Attarah Nullah, and of Lokenauth Ghaut, or attached to corps or detachments marching on service through the town, are hereby exempted from the payment of the tax; but in order to their gaining admittance into the Temple, it is necessary that they should produce to the Collector of Tax, an authority, or pass from the commanding officer at the station, or from his adjutant, notifying that they have obtained leave to enter the town for the purpose of performing their religious ceremonies. On the production of such authority or pass, the Collector of the Tax shall give immediate orders for their admittance into the Temple.

The servants of European officers on duty at Juggernaut also exempted.

III. The servants of European officers on duty at Juggernaut, actually residing with their masters within the Attarah Nullah, shall also be exempted from the payment of any tax.

Section XVIII, Regulation IV. 1809, as to the exemption of persons residing within certain limits from paying the tax modified.

IV. *First.* The exemption allowed by Section XVIII. Regulation IV. 1809, in favour of persons born or residing for ten years within the Byturnee Nullah and the Ganjam river, having at particular periods been found detrimental to the public revenue, and it having been ascertained that under the Mahrattah government, such persons were not allowed to enter the town without the payment of a tax; the following modified rules respecting the exemption of the above persons are enacted.

Exemptions of certain persons from paying the tax, restricted at particular times.

*Second.* During the Ruth and Dole Jattrahs, the exemption in favour of the persons described in the preceding clause, is restricted to the residents, or persons born within ten coss of the town of Juggernaut-pooree, or from Peepley to the north, and from Manickpatam to the south.

Exemption continued at all other times.

*Third.* At all other times of the year, the exemption hitherto allowed in favour of the residents as far as the Byturnee Nullah or the Ganjam river, is continued.

Rates of tax to be paid by such persons at the restricted periods.

*Fourth.* During the Ruth and Dole Jattrahs, the persons living between Peepley and the Byturnee Nullah to the north, and between Manickpatam and the Ganjam river to the south, are to be subjected to the payment of the following rates of tax on their entering the Ghauts at either of those festivals:

|               |           |          |
|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Laul Jattries | - - - - - | 1 Rupee, |
| Nim Lauls     | - - - - - | 8 Annas, |
| Bhurrungs     | - - - - - | 4 Annas. |

Such Laul Jattries to be entitled to the same privileges as others paying the full tax.

*Fifth.* A Laul Jattray of the above description is to be allowed the same privileges as a Laul Jattray coming from any other part of the country, who shall have paid ten rupees.

Such Nimlauls or Bhurrungs allowed the same privileges as others of similar descriptions.

*Sixth.* In like manner the Nim Lauls and Bhurrungs, are to be allowed the same privileges as persons of the same description who shall have paid a tax of five rupees, or of two rupees.

Such persons may enrol themselves in what class they prefer, if duly qualified.

*Seventh.* It shall be optional to the residents within the limits above mentioned, to enrol themselves under which ever class of pilgrims they may prefer, on payment of the prescribed rate of tax, provided they be qualified to enter the interior of the temple.

List of Punjtirthies revised and substituted for that in section VII, Regulation IV, 1809.

V. *First.* The following revised list of persons coming within the fourth class of pilgrims denominated Punjtirthies, is substituted in lieu of the list detailed in Section VII. Regulation IV. 1809.

*Second.* Fourth class, or Punjtirthies, comprehending the following descriptions of persons of low cast, who are not permitted to enter the Temple:

|                           |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Lolee or Kusbee,       | 7. Baugdee,               | 12. Dhome,      |
| 2. Cullal or Soonree,     | 8. Joogee or Noorbauf,    | 13. Paun.       |
| 3. Machooah,              | 9. Kaharbawry and Doolia, | 14. Teor.       |
| 4. Numosooder or Chandal, | 10. Rajbunsee,            | 15. Bhooimalee. |
| 5. Ghoskee,               | 11. Chamaur,              | 16. Haddee.     |
| 6. Gazur,                 |                           |                 |



## — No 8. —

Copy of LETTER from the Right Honourable *Robert Dundas*, President of the Board of Commissioners for Affairs of *India*, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, dated the 10th of August 1808, transmitting a Draft of a Dispatch in reply to the Secret Letter from *Bengal*, dated the 2d of November 1807, on the subject of the Proceedings of the MISSIONARIES in *Bengal*.

(Secret.)

Downing-street, 10th August 1808.

Gentlemen,

THE Court of Directors having been required, on the 19th ult. to prepare a Reply to a Letter from the Governor General in Council, dated the 2d November 1807, addressed to the Secret Committee, I trust that you will not deem me unnecessarily intrusive in again calling your attention to that subject. I am fully aware, that both before and since the prorogation of Parliament your time has been completely occupied, and that I am in some degree chargeable also with delays which have unavoidably occurred in forwarding various matters under our consideration; but being strongly impressed with the necessity of conveying to the Supreme Government an early and explicit declaration of your sentiments on their proceedings, with reference both to discussions which have recently taken place in this country, and to the peculiar circumstances of the transaction which they have reported, I take the liberty of submitting to your consideration the Draft\* of a Dispatch, which I should have no hesitation in proposing to the Commissioners of the India Board, to sanction in the usual form.

\* Para. 1. to 10. in Draft No 167. see page 3 to 15, Paper No 9.

It cannot be expected that on a subject so interesting to the feelings of every man unconnected even with India or with its concerns, the members of the Court of Directors should be wholly exempt from strong prepossessions, or be able to divest themselves entirely of all preconceived opinions. I should hope, however, that on perusing dispassionately the accompanying Draft, it will not be found to contain any thing repugnant either to the principles of our religion, or to our duty as faithful guardians of the public welfare in India; but at the same time that it will convey to the Supreme Government a distinct exposition of the sentiments entertained by the authorities in this country on the whole matter of the Dispatch which has been brought under the consideration of the Court.

Concurring entirely in the propriety of the mode which the Bengal Government have adopted, of transmitting their letter of the 2d November, by addressing it to the Secret Committee, I would suggest to you the expediency of adding a paragraph to the proposed Draft, directing that the communication from the Court, in reply to that letter, should also be kept in the secret department.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

The Chairman &amp; Deputy Chairman.

(Signed) *Robt Dundas*.



## — No. 9. —

Copy of a LETTER from *George Holford*, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Affairs of *India*, to the Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated the 26th of August 1808; returning Draft, No. 167, on the subject of the Proceedings in *Bengal*, respecting the MISSIONARIES, with the Draft of an additional Paragraph; together with the said Draft, No. 167.

Sir,

Whitehall, 26th August 1808.

I AM directed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to return Draft No. 167, on the subject of the proceedings in Bengal, relative to the Missionaries, as stated in the Secret Letter from the Governor General in Council of 2d November 1807.

In consequence of the recent arrival of the letter of the 7th December 1807, on the same subject, the Board have added a paragraph, acknowledging the receipt of that letter, and containing such observations, upon the matter contained in it, as the occasion appears to require.

William Ramsay, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) *George Holford*.

No. 167.

(Secret Department.)

Draft Paragraphs proposed by the Court of Directors to be sent to their Presidency at Fort William, in Bengal.

Par. 1 to 10  
is the Draft  
of the Dis-  
patch alluded  
to in Mr.  
Dundas's  
Letter to  
Chairman  
and Deputy  
Chairman,  
dated the  
10th of Au-  
gust 1808.

1. WE have received by the General Stuart, your letter of the 2d November last, addressed to the Secret Committee, on the subject of certain publications which had issued from the missionary press at Serampore, and detailing the proceedings which you had thought it advisable to adopt with regard to them.

2. Whatever is connected with an attempt to introduce Christianity among the natives of British India, cannot but be felt as a subject of the greatest importance and of the greatest delicacy; and we lament that circumstances should have occurred, in any part of our territories, to call for the interference of our Governments in matters of that description.

We are anxious that it should be distinctly understood, that we are very far from being averse to the introduction of Christianity into India, or indifferent to the benefits which would result from the general diffusion of its doctrines; but we have a fixed and settled opinion, that nothing could be more unwise and impolitic, nothing even more likely to frustrate the hopes and endeavours of those who aim at the very object, the introduction of Christianity among the native inhabitants, than any imprudent or injudicious attempt to introduce it by means which should irritate and alarm their religious prejudices. That the publication which first excited your attention, as well as the paper which you transmitted to us, marked C. (entitled the "Rise of Wisdom,") is calculated to produce those effects, we conceive can admit of no doubt, and we entirely approve of your endeavours to interrupt the circulation of them. Indeed, the Missionaries themselves seem to regret and condemn their publication. Perhaps some doubt might be fairly entertained, whether a considerable part of the paper marked B. was of a nature to have excited similar feelings, if the other publications did not prepare the mind to receive, with some jealousy, any works which issued from the same press. In suggesting the possibility of this doubt, we by no means intend to convey any disapprobation of that prudent precaution which led you to prevent the further publication of this last, together with those which appear to us to be more unquestionably exceptionable. It is a matter of great difficulty to draw the line which should at once describe and characterise the publications which might be permitted to be considered as inoffensive, and at the same time distinguish them from those which a proper precaution would suppress; and at this distance from the scene of Government, we can only state to you those general principles which we are desirous should direct your conduct upon this point. For this purpose we would refer you to a passage in our Political Letter to Fort St. George of the 29th May 1807, in which we briefly intimated, in the following terms, our sentiments of what the character and conduct of Christian Missionaries in India, and the carriage of the Company's Government towards them, ought to be:

"When we afforded our countenance and sanction to the Missionaries who have from

"time



"time to time proceeded to India for the purpose of propagating the Christian Religion, it was far from being in our contemplation to add the influence of our authority to any attempts they might make; for, on the contrary, we were perfectly aware that the progress of real conversion would be gradual and slow; arising more from a conviction of the purity of the principles of our religion itself, and from the pious example of its teachers, than from any undue influence, or from the exertions of authority, which are never to be resorted to in such cases." In the same spirit, we would still wish to affirm as a principle, the desirableness of imparting the knowledge of Christianity to the natives of British India; but we must also contend, that the means to be used for that end shall be only such as shall be free from any political danger or alarm.

3. With these two positions, which appear to us to be fundamental on the subject in question, the 39th paragraph of your dispatch, now before us, in substance corresponds; for you there, after acknowledging "your entire conviction of the correctness of the statement which the Memorial of the Missionaries contains, relative to the motives and objects of their zeal for the propagation of the sacred doctrines of Christianity," observe, "Our duty, as guardians of the public welfare, and even a consentaneous solicitude for the diffusion of the blessings of Christianity, merely require us to restrain the efforts of that commendable zeal within those limits, the transgression of which would, in our decided judgment, expose to hazard the public safety and tranquillity, without promoting its intended object." Agreeing then, with you, in general views on this question, and impressed with the necessity of leaving the application of these principles to the discretion of the Government upon the spot, we feel that we have but little further to suggest to you upon that part of the subject.

4. We observe, with great satisfaction, the temperate and respectful conduct of the Society of Missionaries in the discussions which took place on the subject of the publications to which your attention was directed, and of the measures which you felt yourselves called upon to adopt; and we entirely approve of the permission which you granted to them, of continuing their press at Serampore. Their residence at that place would probably be attended with little additional inconvenience to your Government; and we conclude, moreover, that the British authority has long ago been established at the different Danish settlements in India. We are well aware, that the progress of the Missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant, for a long period of years, has not been attended with injurious consequences; their numbers have not been sufficient to excite alarm, and their general conduct has been prudent and conciliating; and we have no reason to suppose, that the mere circulation, in a peaceable and unobtrusive manner, of translations of the Scriptures, is likely to be attended with consequences dangerous to the public safety.

5. The paramount power which we now possess in India, undoubtedly demands from us additional caution upon this subject; it imposes upon us the necessity, as well as strengthens our obligation, to protect the native inhabitants in the free and undisturbed profession of their religious opinions; and to take care that they are neither harassed nor irritated by any premature or over zealous attempts to convert them to Christianity.

6. In conveying to you our approbation of the controul which you had determined to exercise, with regard to such publications as might issue from the press of the Missionaries, we trust that it will be found not only salutary to the interests of Government, but even satisfactory to the considerate part of the Missionaries themselves. They must be aware, that it is quite consistent with doing all justice to the excellency of the motives on which they act, to apprehend that their zeal may sometimes require a check, and that it may be useful and necessary to introduce the control or superintendence of Government, whose responsibility for the public tranquillity will force it to direct its views to those political considerations which the zeal of the Missionaries might overlook.

7. If indeed you had foreseen that the Missionaries would have shewn that entire and ready submissiveness to Government which their conduct has manifested, we think you would have doubted of the expediency of holding, under the circumstances you have described, a public proceeding upon their transactions; and we would only suggest, that if on any future occasion any fresh precautionary measures should become indispensable, and the interference of Government be again required, it would be desirable, in the first instance at least, to see whether a private communication from the Governor General might not effect all that is desired, without bringing into view the instrumentality of Government. Its authority cannot be seen actively to control any of their proceedings, without exposing it to the inference of specially sanctioning and countenancing such publications and such conduct as it does not prevent, and thereby making the Government, in some degree, a party to the acts of the Missionaries, and making the Missionaries appear in the character of the agents of Government.

8. In adverting to your prohibition of the public preaching in Calcutta to the Hindoos and Mahomedans, at the time when we approve of this measure of precaution, we do not understand you to object to the Missionaries decently performing at their usual places of residence, the duties of their religion in chapels or rooms, at which admittance may be given to their converts or to other Christians. We presume, that the number of chaplains which we have appropriated for the performance of religious duties at Calcutta, is sufficient for all the British or other inhabitants of that place who comprehend the English language; but



No. 9.  
Missionaries  
at Bengal.

but we do not collect it to have been your intention to preclude other Christians there from hearing divine service performed in a language which they understand.

9. Having thus explained to you, as briefly as possible, the principles on which we wish you to act with regard to the Missionaries, it remains for us only to advert to your suggestion, that we should "discourage any accession to the number of Missionaries actually employed under the protection of the British Government in India, in the work of conversion." You are, of course, aware, that many of the meritorious individuals who have devoted themselves to those labours were not British subjects, or living under our authority, and that none of the Missionaries have proceeded to Bengal with our licence.

10. Entertaining the sentiments which we have expressed in the preceding parts of this dispatch, we are very far from disapproving of your having refrained from resorting to the authority vested in you by law, and enforcing its provisions in all their strictness against the Missionaries; and we rely on your discretion, that you will abstain from all unnecessary or ostentatious interference with their proceedings. On the other hand, it will be your bounden duty vigilantly to guard the public tranquillity from interruption, and to impress upon the minds of all the inhabitants of India, that the British faith, on which they rely for the free exercise of their religion, will be inviolably maintained.

Par. 11 was  
inserted by  
the Court of  
Directors.

11. Although the subject treated on in your letter to the Secret Committee, dated the 2d November 1807, does not fall strictly within the description of those to which you have informed us, in your political letter of the 16th February 1807, you should thenceforward confine your correspondence with the Secret Committee, we nevertheless think it of a nature sufficiently important to justify a departure from the general rule, and therefore approve of your having transmitted that dispatch to the Secret Committee; and we direct that this letter, now written in reply to it, be also kept in the secret department.

East India House, }  
16th August 1808. }

(Countersigned)

R. Hudson.

(Signed)

W. Ramsay, Sec<sup>y</sup>.

Par. 12. to  
14. were in-  
serted by the  
Board of  
Commission-  
ers.

12. Since the preceding paragraphs were written, your letter of the 7th December 1807 to the Secret Committee has been received, with copies of the letter and memorial addressed to the Governor General by the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan.

13. We desire to express our entire satisfaction at the explanation which you have thought it necessary to give of your proceedings; and as most of the observations, which would naturally have occurred to us on the perusal of those documents, have already been stated in this letter, we deem it unnecessary to enlarge further on the subject.

14. With every disposition to make due allowance in favour of ardent zeal in the cause of religion, it would have been impossible for us to avoid noticing the improper style of Dr. Buchanan's address to the Supreme Authority in India, if his subsequent departure from thence had not, in some degree, relieved us from that necessity. We shall content ourselves at present with remarking, that Dr. Buchanan, as well as all other ecclesiastics, who promulgate the doctrines of Christianity in India, and who bestow such just and merited encomiums on the conduct of the Missionary Schwartz, would do well to adopt it as the model of their own, and would always recollect, that discretion and moderation, in their language and actions, are most consistent with the mild spirit of our religion, and are indispensably requisite for those who are employed in prosecuting the laborious work of conversion.

Whitehall, 26th August 1808.

Approved, after a small alteration in paragraph 11, and the addition of paragraphs 12, 13, 14, by Order of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

(Signed)

George Hoiford.



## — No. 10. —

Copy of the LETTER, dated the 19th of July 1804, from the Governor General in Council of *Bengal*, to the Government of *Fort St. George*, relative to the Interior Government of the Country, and the Provision of Goods for the Company's Investment.

## EXTRACT BENGAL JUDICIAL CONSULTATIONS;

19th July 1804.

(Civil.)

To the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor in Council.

(No. 83.)

My Lord,

Fort St George.

The Governor General in Council, has taken into consideration the letters from the Secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council in the Judicial Department, dated the 2d April, the 14th May, and 11th June 1803, transmitting the printed Copies of the Regulations passed by the Governor in Council during the year 1802, and printed Copies of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Regulations passed by your Lordship in Council in the year 1803. The Governor General in Council has also received the letter from your Lordship in Council, dated the 25th of April 1804, relative to the administration of the affairs in the province of Malabar, and to certain questions connected with Judicial Establishments under your Lordship's government.

2. From a reference to the proceedings of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, the Governor General in Council observes, that the Government of Fort St. George deemed itself to be restricted by the orders conveyed in the 235th and subsequent paragraphs of the letter from the Governor General in Council, dated the 31st of December 1799, from extending the new form of internal government, which the Governor in Council was directed by the instructions contained in that letter to establish at Fort St. George, to those districts in which a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue had not been formed. His Excellency in Council further concludes, from the first and second Regulations passed by the Governor in Council in the year 1803, that in all those districts, the Board of Revenue and the Collectors are continued in the exercise of the internal administration of the country, under the general and undefined powers heretofore vested in them, to the exclusion of the authority of the provincial Courts of Appeal and Court of Circuit, and of the Sudder Adawlut and Fouzdarry Adawlut, established by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George in the year 1802, and confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

3. The Governor General in Council is satisfied, that no circumstances at present exist which require that the system of internal administration, formerly prevailing throughout the British territories under the Government of Fort St. George, should be maintained in any part of the territories now subject to the authority of your Lordship in Council. On the contrary, his Excellency in Council is persuaded, that the most serious evils are to be apprehended from the partial continuance of that system, both with respect to the revenues of the country, its tranquillity, and the stability of the British power.

4. The considerations which dictated the above-mentioned orders of the Governor General in Council, were connected with the peculiar circumstances which existed at that period of time at Fort St. George, and with a variety of causes which have long since ceased to operate within the territories subject to your Lordship in Council.

5. The code of laws, comprizing the new form of internal government which the Governor in Council was directed to establish in the British possessions in the Peninsula of India, by the instructions of the Governor General in Council, dated the 31st of December 1799, has been completed, with respect to all its most essential branches; that form of government has been extended to the greater proportion of the territories which were subject to the authority of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, previously to the fall of Tippoo Sultaun. The principal officers under your Lordship's government must now be well informed respecting the principles of the new constitution, and the most opulent and intelligent of your native subjects have either experienced its beneficial effects, or must be satisfied of the great advantages which they will derive from its operation.

6. Under this change of circumstances, the necessity which may exist for postponing the conclusion of a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue in the territories which have become subject to your Lordship's government, subsequently to the fall of Seringapatam, (whether that necessity may arise from want of information respecting the resources of the country or other causes) appears to the Governor General in Council to afford no justifiable



motive for deferring the introduction of the new form of government into all those territories; on the contrary, all the considerations which are stated to render it expedient to postpone the conclusion of a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue in the territories in question (particularly the disturbed state of certain parts of those territories) constitute, in the opinion of his Excellency in Council, additional reasons for extending to them the new system of government with the least practicable delay.

7. The conclusion of a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue does not necessarily form a fundamental principle of the new constitution, neither is the accomplishment of that measure one of the primary objects expected to be obtained by the operation of that constitution. The fundamental principles of that form of government, consists in a certain distribution of the Legislature, the executive and the judicial authorities of the State; and the principal objects of that distribution are,

First, The establishment of an impartial administration of justice, according to the existing laws, whatever may be the degree of perfection which those laws may have attained.

Secondly, The gradual improvement of the laws.

8. It is consequently evident, that the facility and expediency of establishing the new form of government in the territories in question, depend not in any respect on the nature of the system for the assessment and collection of the Land Revenue, which, from local convenience, or from other accidental circumstances, may have prevailed within those territories; that form of government is no otherwise connected with the settlement of the Land Revenues than as it is calculated, by means of its institutions for the impartial administration of justice, to preserve to the Government and to the proprietors and cultivators of the lands, the rights which they respectively derive under the laws and usages relating to the plan of settlement actually in force, together with all other rights and every subsisting engagement, however unconnected with the Land Revenue. It follows, that the rights of the State and of its subjects, as connected with the Land Revenue in the newly acquired territories, instead of being injured by the introduction of the new constitution, will derive additional security from the adoption of that arrangement.

9. The grounds of these observations will appear from a reference to the original rights of Government, with regard to the assessment and collection of the Land Revenue.

10. According to the ancient usages of India, the Government is entitled to a certain share of the produce of the Lands. That share varies in its proportion, and may be levied in money or kind, according to local custom; and the Government is entitled to realize its share of the produce, through the agency of its officers, from the immediate cultivator of the soil, or to farm it for a sum of money annually, or for a term of years, or in perpetuity, to the zemindar or other description of landholders, or (where there are no landholders, or where landholders in actual possession will not agree to pay to the Government the sum which it may deem adequate to the value of its share of the produce) to any person whatever.

11. The new code of laws reserves to the executive authority of the State a discretionary power of pursuing either of those plans of adjusting and collecting the Land Revenue, until it shall have completed the arrangements necessary for enabling it to fix the amount of that revenue in perpetuity, on terms which it may deem advantageous to the public interests. The courts of judicature are not empowered to question the policy of the plan which may be adopted by the Government, nor to interfere in any stage of its execution. The powers of those courts extend no further than to maintain all parties in the possession of their rights under the existing plan of settlement, whether those rights be derived from specific engagements or local usage.

12. It may be stated, that, by the introduction of the new form of government into the territories in question, the duties of the collectors will be limited to the assessment and collection of the revenues; that their official acts will be subject to the cognizance of the courts of judicature; and that their powers, when subject to the control of those courts, will be inadequate to the ascertainment of the just dues of Government, and to their punctual collection.

13. The many instances both of permanent and temporary settlements of extensive districts made by the collectors of the revenue in Bengal, subsequently to the establishment of the present form of internal government, and the punctuality with which the revenue of those districts has been realized, afford the most satisfactory proof that such apprehensions are without foundation.

14. The same usages which regulate the dues of Government from the lands, also vest in it adequate powers for levying those dues. Those powers extend to the sale of the crops or property, and even to the attachment of the persons of defaulters of every description, by the most summary process. The new constitution leaves to the collectors of the revenue, in cases in which a permanent settlement has not been concluded, the full exercise of those powers to the extent requisite for realizing the public demands. The collectors therefore will possess the means of realizing the public dues, as the collection of them can be ensured by the legitimate exercise of regular power, after the just demands of Government shall have been satisfied or secured, but not otherwise. Individuals who may conceive that they have been compelled to pay a sum exceeding the amount due from them, will possess the privilege, under the new constitution, of suing the Government or the collector in the courts of judicature for the recovery of the excess. The grant of this privilege to individuals will

not



not enable them to withhold the dues of the State, but will merely protect them against unjust claims of the Government, or extortion on the part of its officers. It would be an unnecessary occupation of the time of your Lordship in Council, to enter into a course of argument for the purpose of demonstrating, that the interests of the Government, as relating to the public revenue, and the obligations of the State towards its subjects, equally require, that the executive authority and all its officers should be responsible to the laws for the due exercise of the extensive powers necessary for realizing the public revenue.

15. It is therefore evident, that every system of assessing and levying the public dues from the lands in the territories in which a permanent settlement has not been concluded, however temporary or fluctuating, may be pursued with greater advantage to the interests of the public, and with less detriment to those of individuals, under the new form of government, than under the ancient system of administration which prevails in those territories.

16. The preceding observations contain the grounds of the opinion of the Governor General in Council; "that neither the rights of the State, with regard to the Land Revenue, nor the means of enforcing those rights, will be affected by the introduction of the new form of government throughout the territories subject to the immediate authority of your Lordship in Council, in which a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue has not been concluded."

17. But your Lordship's wisdom, and the experience of a long course of years in the northern sircars, and in other parts of the Honourable Company's territories, will have satisfied your Lordship in Council, that an improved revenue, cheerfully paid and realized without the application of military force, is not to be expected from a system of administration which affords to the people no encouragement to augment their means of contribution, and which relies for success on the extent of the means entrusted to the officers of Government for levying the largest revenue which can be obtained by the direct exercise of power.

18. An augmented Land Revenue, realized through the agency of the civil officers, without the aid of military coercion, will never be attained in our recently acquired possessions, otherwise than by the faithful discharge of the primary obligations of the State towards its subjects inhabiting those possessions. The most solemn and sacred obligations of the Government towards its subjects, demand that just laws should be enacted and established for the general protection of the persons, rights, and property of individuals, and that judicial establishments should be provided, adequate to secure the prompt and impartial administration of the established laws. The new form of internal government provides for those salutary objects; experience of the happy effects of this system in other parts of our Empire in India warrants a reliance that its introduction into the possessions in question will promote the extension of agriculture and commerce, the increase of private wealth, and permanent establishment of private security and public tranquillity. According to the degree in which those salutary consequences may be produced, the sources from which the public revenue is derived will be augmented, and the means of obtaining a just proportion of the wealth of the country for the use of the State will be facilitated and improved.

19. The early establishment of a system of government founded on this solid and durable basis, is more particularly requisite in those parts of the territories subject to your Lordship's government, in which the greatest degree of resistance to the authority of the State has been experienced. Instead of delaying the institution of courts of judicature, instead of suspending the authority of those already constituted, instead of confounding all the powers of Government in the person of a collector of revenue, the judicial authority should be strengthened by equitable regulations; justice and mercy should temper the severity of power, and the control of fixed law should manifest the certainty of protection to the lives and properties of our obedient subjects; while regular authority, sustained by sufficient force, should display an equal certainty of punishment to lawless violence and rebellious resistance. Were it possible for the collectors of the revenue to appropriate a sufficient portion of their time to the administration of justice, and to the maintenance of the peace of the country, the nature of their duties, as officers of revenue, disqualifies them for the discharge of judicial functions. The people cannot repose a firm confidence in the protection of the laws, while the administration of the laws shall be entrusted to the collectors of the revenue; because the conduct of those officers, and of the numerous native agents and servants acting under their authority, necessarily forms a principal object of legal control.

20. The administration of justice, and the maintenance of the peace of the country, should therefore be rendered exclusively the duty of the judges and magistrates of the regular zillah courts. If the authority of the laws cannot be enforced by the ordinary means prescribed for giving effect to the process of the courts, it will be the duty of the judges and magistrates to require the aid of a military force; not to countenance oppression, but to enforce the process of the law. The judges and magistrates will be required to transmit to your Lordship in Council immediate intelligence of the circumstances which may have required military aid. The operations of the military force should be restricted to the service which occasioned its employment; and after having accomplished that service, the troops should be remanded to their established station.

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21. The magistrates should be instructed to avoid applications for military aid, excepting in cases of indispensable necessity. The employment of troops should not be considered to be among the ordinary means of enforcing obedience to the laws. The operations of a military force must generally be attended with circumstances calculated to excite alarm and disaffection in the minds of the people, and to destroy the public confidence in the justice and protection of the Civil Government.

22. Whenever it may be necessary to station troops in particular districts, beyond the established military posts, the officers appointed to command those detachments should be subjected to the orders of the magistrate. The military officers should also be prohibited from holding any intercourse with the landholders, farmers, or cultivators of land, not necessarily resulting from the execution of their military instructions; from making loans of money to the natives; from employing the troops for any purposes excepting those prescribed by the magistrate; and from exercising any interference or authority whatever in the internal government of the country. As far as may be practicable, it must be observed as a general rule, to retain the troops within the limits of the principal cantonments or stations, with orders to support the authority of the civil power to which the administration of the government of the country must be exclusively entrusted.

23. The military power of the State, thus directed, may be exercised with the greatest degree of vigour, for the maintenance of the authority of the laws, without hazard, by an undue application of military force, of extending and perpetuating the disorders which it was intended to remedy.

24. These principles are entirely unconnected with the political importance of the military powers, with reference to our foreign relations, to our alliances and dependencies. We must rely on the superiority of our arms for the defence of our possessions in India against foreign enemies, but we cannot depend exclusively upon the same means for the maintenance of internal tranquillity, or for the cultivation and improvement of those sources of public wealth, which are to be found in the prosperity and happiness of a contented people. A frequent necessity for the employment of military force in the internal administration of the country, is a sufficient evidence of a defective system of government. If our government be not constituted on principles which must interest our subjects in the continuance of their obedience to our authority, it cannot be secured otherwise than by the constant employment of a military force. Whenever the public service may require a different application of that force, either in peace or war; whenever the terror of the sword may be suspended, disaffection will break forth in the heart of the country, our resources will be impaired or destroyed, and the foundations of our power will be endangered; because that power has been erected on the precarious principles of terror and force, without any support of regular justice, established order, or constituted law. Independently of these evils, resulting from a system of government maintained and conducted by military force, the expense of such a plan must continually increase with its inefficacy, while the combined operations of its violence and insufficiency must gradually affect the sources of public wealth and public security.

25. In the territories subject to your Lordship's government, to which the new constitution has not been extended, the system of administration is similar in its general principles (however ameliorated in the execution by the characters of individual public officers) to that which prevailed under the Native Governments. Under the most favourable exertions of individual talents and integrity, such a system of government must produce public and private oppression and abuse. It provides no restraint upon the exercise of power sufficient to ensure the uniform, impartial, and general operation of the laws, and to inspire the people with a sense of confidence and security in the ordinary conduct of private rights. Exempt from those salutary restraints, the public officers may pursue a course of evil administration in many of the subordinate departments of the State, without the knowledge of the Government; and the Government may continue ignorant of the abuse of its name and power, until private distress and personal suffering shall compel the people to combine against the authority, whose name and power have been perverted to the purposes of vexation and oppression. In this condition, open resistance affords to the people the sole mode of appeal to the justice of the Government. To that dreadful appeal, the most peaceable, industrious, and dutiful people must resort, wherever the laws shall afford no regular organ to convey the complaints of the subject to the ear of the sovereign. Under such circumstances, it is to be apprehended that the resistance produced by the oppressions of the State or of its officers, may be ascribed to the disaffection in the people; and the Government may be reduced to the necessity of vindicating its authority at the expense of its character for justice. If popular insurrection be suppressed without an actual contest between the Government and its subjects, the causes which produced disorder will remain unknown and unremoved. While the same system of government shall exist, the same causes will continue to operate, and to perpetuate hostility and distrust between the Government and its subjects. The habit, which prevailed among the natives of India, of resisting the authority of their own Government, may be ascribed to similar defects in the internal policy of the Native States. To the neglect of a timely correction of those defects, may be attributed, in a considerable degree, the opposition which the British Government has occasionally experienced from its subjects, in different parts of India. When laws shall have been enacted for defining and protecting private rights, when judicial establishments shall have been instituted for the prompt and impartial administration of those laws, we may confidently rely



rely on the obedience of our native subjects. The great mass of the people in India entertains no attachment to any system of political principles, or to any form of government. The natives of these regions are solicitous only for toleration of their religious doctrines, rites and prejudices, and of their ancient customs and manners, and for security in their domestic concerns. No common interest exists to unite any considerable number of our subjects in any attempt to subvert our Government for purposes of political revolution; for any change of the form of government for transfers of wealth or power, or for the attainment of those objects of freedom or privilege, which have raised popular commotion in other parts of the globe. In India each individual will remain unassociated in any league of faction or rebellion, and content with his own security, while our Government shall protect him in the tranquil enjoyment of the few contracted and simple objects of personal comfort which constitute the main sources of his happiness.

26. The British Government in India (in common with every other Government) must, however, expect occasionally to experience disaffection, originating in the ambition of individuals, or in other causes altogether unconnected with the principles on which the government may be conducted, or with the general disposition of the great mass of the people. These cases will form rare exceptions to the general rule, and the employment of military force in such special instances for the maintenance of the authority of the Government, will neither injure the general prosperity of the country, nor affect the character of our justice or clemency, nor the stability of our power. Partial injuries may result to the people, and to the country, from internal disturbances originating in such causes; but those injuries, together with the calamities incident to invasion from a foreign enemy, will be attributed by the body of our subjects to the domestic rebel, or to the foreign invader, not to the Government; while the peaceable and well-affected inhabitants of our dominions, will rely on the operation of a just and well-ordered system of administration, to repair the accidental injuries of rebellion or invasion.

27. It cannot therefore be doubted, that the immediate extension of the new form of government throughout the territories subject to your Lordship's authority, will be productive of the most favourable effects on the resources of the country, and on the character and disposition of the people; and that we may expect to derive from the attachment of our vigour and purity of our internal administration, a security for the permanence of our power, which can never be attained by any extension or exertion of military force.

28. The establishment of a regular system of government in the Carnatic, Tanjore, and Malabar, and throughout the territories subject to your Lordship's authority, is of particular importance at the present juncture of affairs in Europe. If the settlements formerly possessed by the French and Dutch on the continent of India shall ever be alienated from the British power, it may become necessary to admit a considerable number of the subjects of those nations into our territories for the superintendence of their commercial speculations. It is of the highest importance to the British interests, that the conduct of those foreigners should be subjected to the strictest control. It does not appear to be practicable to devise a more just and satisfactory test of the nature of the conduct of such foreigners, than that which will result from the ordinary administration of the laws under the new constitution. While the subjects of those nations shall refrain from transgression of the laws, your Lordship in Council will possess sufficient evidence that their general conduct is not openly inconsistent with the British interests, with the respect due to the authority of our Government, and with the tranquillity and happiness of our subjects. If the conduct of those foreigners should be of a contrary description, every instance in which they may transgress the laws must come under the cognizance of the judges and magistrates of the courts, and your Lordship will be enabled to adopt the measures which it may be necessary to pursue with regard to the offenders. While foreigners shall be subjected to this just and necessary restraint, they will possess the means of informing themselves of the laws by which they are expected to regulate their conduct; and when they shall be apprized that all other foreigners, as well as our own subjects, are equally amenable to the operation of the same laws, they will be deprived of every pretext for claiming dangerous exemptions from the restraints of civil and criminal jurisdiction.

29. Deliberating on these important considerations, his Excellency in Council has no hesitation in directing that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to proceed without delay to establish the Zillah Courts, and the Courts of Appeal and Circuit, and to extend the authority of the Sudder Adawlut and the Foujdarry Adawlut, throughout the Carnatic, Malabar, Canara, Tanjore, the territories ceded to the Company by the Nizam, and all the countries now subject to the immediate authority of your Lordship's government.

30. Under these orders, the powers vested in the Board of Revenue and the Collectors, by the clauses of the first and second Regulations passed by your Lordship in Council in the year 1803, will be abolished, and the authority of the collectors of the revenue in the newly acquired territories will be limited to the assessment and collection of the revenue, under whatever plan the circumstances of the several districts may render advisable; and those officers will exercise the same powers, and be subject to the same control of the courts of judicature, as the collectors of the revenue in the districts in which a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue has been concluded, and in which the new constitution has been established. The collectors of the recently acquired territories will have full leisure to prosecute the enquiries which may be necessary for forming a permanent settlement of



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the Land Revenue, and that arrangement may be postponed until the completion of those enquiries, and the state of the respective districts shall render it advisable to fix the account of the Land Revenue in perpetuity.

31. The instructions of the Governor General in Council, under date the 31st December 1799, and the orders of his Excellency in Council, of 18th June 1801, respecting the annexation of the provinces of Malabar and Canara to Fort St. George, state the principles conformably to which the settlement of the Land Revenue of the districts in which no settlement has been formed must be regulated. Where the necessary enquiries for forming a permanent settlement have not been completed, the settlement should be made for such term of years as local circumstances may render advisable. In all cases it is desirable, that the settlements should be formed with the zemindars, or other description of landholders. Where no such description of persons exist, it would be proper to form the lands into estates, and to dispose of them to persons who will attend to their cultivation. These persons, as well as all other landholders, should be permitted freely to transfer their estates by sale, gift, or in any other manner. It can never be desirable, that the Government itself should act as the proprietor of the lands, and should collect the rents from the immediate cultivators of the soil. The rates of rent payable for the different descriptions of produce, must vary in every district, and often in every village. Where any proprietors may be found, they will generally collect those rents agreeably to the specific engagements which they may conclude with their tenants, or according to the established usages of the country. If any differences should arise between the landholders and the tenants, regarding those engagements or usages, the courts of judicature will form the proper tribunals for deciding such differences. These questions are of private right, in which the executive authority cannot interfere, consistently with justice, policy, or its own interests. The difficulties experienced in Malabar, in regulating the assessment on the pepper vines and other articles of produce, and the evils which have resulted from the measures adopted for that purpose, afford most convincing proof of the bad policy of a system of revenue, which requires the executive authority of that Government, to assume every where the character of a proprietor of land, and to interfere in details, which cannot be conducted in a manner favourable to the interests of the cultivator of the soil, and to the extension of agriculture, excepting by the proprietors of the lands.

32. The cultivation of the country must depend on the exertions of the landholders. In order to encourage them to employ those exertions, and to conduct themselves with moderation and justice towards the immediate cultivators of the soil, the annual payments of the landholders to Government should be fixed upon a scale of equity and moderation, regulated with reference to the receipts of Government from the lands or estates of the different landholders, for a period of years; and all the authorities of every description employed in the collection of the revenue, including the executive authority of the Government itself, should be rendered amenable for their acts to the control of the laws, according to the rules already established in those parts of the country to which the new constitution has been completely extended. The early extension of these principles to the unsettled districts, will combine the interests of the state, as connected with its revenues, with the welfare of every class of its subjects concerned in the cultivation of the lands. It will rest with your Lordship in Council to apply these principles to local circumstances in Malabar, and other districts, in which a permanent settlement has not been concluded.

33. The superintendence of the police of the country generally, the administration of justice in all criminal cases, and in all civil suits (whether relating to the revenue or otherwise, and whether the parties consist of private persons, or of the Government in its executive capacity or any of its officers) will be committed exclusively to the magistrates, and to the several courts of judicature, under the Regulations passed by your Lordship in Council, conformably to the provisions of the Legislature, and to the rules contained in the first Regulation passed by your Lordship in Council in the year 1802.

34. From the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 24th of March 1803, for the internal government of the provinces recently ceded to the Honourable the East India Company by the Nawaub Vizier, your Lordship in Council will observe, that his Excellency in Council has carried into execution in those provinces, the same measures which he has in this letter directed your Lordship in Council to adopt in the Carnatic, and in other territories lately subjected to your government. The provinces of Oude had long been destitute of any regular form of government. No establishments or provisions existed for the security of the persons, rights, or property of individuals. The revenues were annually farmed to the persons who offered the most favourable proposals. The provinces exhibited a deplorable scene of extortion on the part of those farmers, and of resistance on the part of the people; many of the principal inhabitants observed a merely nominal obedience to their sovereign, and the resources of the country, with the comforts of the people, were disturbed by disorders originating in a general confusion of public authorities; in the urgent necessities of the state, in the uncontrolled power, corruption and contumacy of the public officers; and in the hopeless condition of the subject, deprived of every channel of access to public justice. This state of anarchy had occasioned the desolation of a large proportion of those fertile provinces, which possessed every natural advantage, but had languished almost to utter decay under the inveterate vices of the native Government of Oude within these provinces, when ceded to the Company. The Governor General in Council directed a settlement of the Land Revenue, for three years, to be formed in the first instance



in all practicable cases; and the Lieutenant Governor and Commissioners, under his Excellency's orders, previously to the establishment of a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue, concluded two other periodical settlements, one for three, and the other for four years, extending the period at which it is proposed to fix the Land Revenue in perpetuity to eleven years from the date of the cession of those provinces to the British Government. Instead of considering the desolate and distracted state of the ceded province in Oude, to afford objections to the introduction of the system of internal government established in Bengal, the Governor General in Council deemed the prevalence of those calamities to constitute an urgent motive, which enhanced the duty, without obstructing the power, of commencing that salutary and politic work, immediately upon the transfer of those declining provinces to the authorities of the British Government. The expected benefits have been attained. The revenue, on account of the year in which the transfer was made, was realized with a trivial balance; the revenue of the past year (the first year of the first periodical settlement) has been collected with equal punctuality; the authority of the laws, wherever openly resisted, has been established by the magistrates, with the temporary aid of the military power, in the manner described for your Lordship's guidance in this letter; a fair prospect exists, that, at the expiration of the specified periods of time, the Land Revenue of those provinces will be fixed on a scale highly advantageous to the Government, and equally beneficial to the people.

35. It is the intention of the Governor General in Council to extend the same system of government to the conquered provinces ceded by the late treaties of peace, as soon as sufficient information can be obtained to enable this Government to fix the subdivisions of those provinces respectively.

36. The Governor General in Council deems it to be proper to add, that he considers the measures adopted in the provinces ceded to the Company by the Vizier, and the correspondent measures which he now authorizes and directs your Lordship in Council to extend throughout the territories subject to your Lordship's government, to be consistent with the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, conveyed in their letter to your Lordship in Council, dated the 21st of July 1802, regarding the permanent settlement of certain parts of the territories recently annexed to your Lordship's government.

37. If it was the intention of the Honourable Court of Directors, that the establishment of the courts of judicature in those territories should be delayed, that intention could only have originated in the supposition, that the establishment of the courts must necessarily be accompanied by the conclusion of a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue. From the observations contained in this letter, the Honourable Court will perceive, that the questions relating to private rights and property, connected with the settlement of the Land Revenue, form an inferior proportion of the concerns of the inhabitants of the extensive dominions subject to your Lordship's government; that the general prosperity of those dominions, and particularly the extent of the resources from which the Public Revenue is derived, depends chiefly on the protection experienced by the people in the enjoyment of their private rights and properties, and in the conduct of their private concerns and occupations, which are unconnected with the Land Revenue; and that this protection is not to be expected under the ancient system of internal administration now prevailing in the districts in which the permanent settlement of the Land Revenue has not been concluded.

38. It cannot therefore be doubted, that the Honourable Court will approve the introduction of the new form of government into those districts, as affording the sole security for establishing the settlement of the Land Revenue, as well as for the welfare and comfort of the native inhabitants. Under the salutary operation of this form of government, the evils and inconveniences which must otherwise have been experienced in many of the districts by the delay of the permanent settlement of the Land Revenue will be obviated; the happiness of the people and tranquillity of the country will be secured during the progress of the enquiries requisite for forming the settlement; and when the time for completing that arrangement shall arrive, the resources from which the revenue is to be drawn will be enlarged, and the means of securing in perpetuity a just proportion of the wealth of the country for the public use will be improved.

39. The Governor General in Council observes, that the 36th Regulation, passed by the Governor in Council in the year 1802, and all the Regulations passed by his Lordship in Council in 1803, were printed and published at Fort St. George, without having been previously transmitted to his Excellency in Council for his approbation.

40. It was the intention of the Governor General in Council, by the instructions issued to the Governor in Council, under date the 31st December 1799, to direct, that all the Regulations which the Governor in Council might frame, pursuant to those instructions, should be forwarded to his Excellency in Council, previously to their being passed into laws. From the observations contained in this letter, your Lordship in Council will observe, that his Excellency in Council considers the establishment of the form of internal government, described in those instructions, throughout the British possessions in the Peninsula of India, and the maintenance of the fundamental principles of that system, in a state of efficiency, purity, and uniformity, to be essential to the happiness and welfare of the people, to the prosperity of the country, to the interests of the East India Company, and to the stability of the British empire in India. His Excellency in Council, consequently deems it to be his indispensable duty to direct, that all Regulations for the better government



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ment of the British territories, subject to your Lordship's immediate authority, which your Lordship in Council may deem it to be expedient to enact, in conformity to the Act of Parliament passed in the 37th year of His Majesty's reign, and to the rules contained in the first Regulation passed by your Lordship in Council in the year 1802, may be transmitted to the Governor General in Council for his approbation, previously to their being passed into laws.

21st May - 1803 } 41. The dispatches from the Governor in Council of the annexed  
20th August — } dates, respecting the provision of goods on account of private  
24th Decem<sup>r</sup> — } merchants, through the agency of the commercial officers of the  
20th April - 1804 } Company, being intimately connected with the subject of this  
28th - D<sup>o</sup> - — } letter, his Excellency in Council now adverts to those dispatches.

42. The memorials of the private merchants, dated the 16th of April 1803, and January 1804, and the nature of the restrictions which the plan imposes on the manufacturers, manifest that the plan is not considered by either of those classes of people to be favourable to their interests. It remains therefore to consider how far the plan is consistent with justice and policy, as connected with the political and commercial interests of the Honourable East India Company. It was evidently supposed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, that these considerations either had been fully examined by your Lordship in Council, or that they would obtain your attention previously to your carrying the plan into effect.

43. The Court of Judicature would certainly consider it to be their duty to interfere to prevent any exclusive appropriation of the labour of the manufacturers, or any compulsory proceedings in the provision of the Company's investment, unless a law were to be passed by your Lordship in Council, according to the prescribed forms, declaring such appropriation and compulsion to be legal. The Governor General in Council is firmly convinced, that the Honourable Court of Directors would not sanction, as a part of the jurisprudence of the British territories in India, a law, of which the operation must be utterly repugnant to every principle of humanity, justice, and good policy.

44. By Act of Parliament, the Company possesses an undoubted right to prohibit British subjects from trading to England in piece goods, but the Company has never exercised that right, nor does the exercise of that right form any part of the plan now under consideration; on the contrary, the plan proposes to allow to the private merchants a large proportion of the trade in piece goods, in the expectation, that when the plan shall have attained a sufficient degree of maturity, the private merchants may withdraw their agents from the interior of the country, and may consent to receive their goods exclusively through the officers of the Company appointed to provide those goods from the manufacturers.

45. The merchants have now declined to avail themselves of the agency of the officers of Government, in the provision of their goods under those conditions; the merchants therefore must either be permitted to provide their goods, according to former usage, through their own agents, or they must be prohibited from trading to Europe altogether in goods of the assortments in question. Such a prohibition, while the provision of piece goods on account of the Company is necessarily limited to an amount confessedly much below the manufacturing means of the country, would operate to the great injury of the manufacturers, who have hitherto derived considerable advantage by the sale of their goods to the private merchants; such a prohibition would also materially affect the resources of the territories under the government of your Lordship in Council, and be ultimately injurious to the revenue of Great Britain.

46. The Honourable Court of Directors will determine, under the information which has been submitted to the Court, whether it would be just and politic, or consistent with the purposes for which the Legislature vested the Honourable Company with a power of prohibiting British merchants from trading to Europe in piece goods, to exercise that right of prohibition, unless those merchants shall consent that their goods shall be provided by the officers of the Government in India. Such a stipulation, if enforced, must operate as a prohibition of the trade; and this important question ought to be reserved for the decision of the Honourable Court, empowered by law to decide it.

47. The exclusion, however, of the private merchants from the trade to Europe in piece goods, either by a direct prohibition, or by an adherence to the present plan of providing the goods of private merchants, through the agents of the Company, would not answer the primary object of that plan. That object does not appear to have been the exclusion of the private merchants from a share in this trade, but the exclusive appropriation of the labour of the weavers, and the establishment of a control over that labour, in order to enable the commercial officers to obtain the proportion of the goods required for the Company, at prices to be regulated by those officers.

48. But the concurrence of the British merchants in this plan, would not be sufficient for the accomplishment of the proposed object. It will probably be always found to be wise and necessary to admit foreign European states, and also the native states of India, to a fair and liberal participation in the commerce of the British territories in India. This participation (which it may be presumed will in most cases form the subject of national treaties) necessarily supposes the admission of the agents of these states, whether Europeans



Europeans or Natives, into the interior of the country, where the goods are manufactured. It would be impossible, consistently with the spirit in which such treaties will necessarily be framed, to restrain the manufacturers from entering into engagements with such agents for the provision of goods, even if the ordinary maxims of justice could tolerate such restraints. The exclusion, therefore, of the British merchants from the trade in piece goods, by either of the proposed projects, would be productive of no other permanent effect than to force the trade now enjoyed by British merchants into foreign channels, to the great detriment of the British nation and of the Company.

49. If private British merchants could be induced to consent to provide goods through the agency of the officers of the Company, under the conditions required, or if those merchants were to be excluded altogether from the trade, and if the competition of the agents of foreign European and Indian states could be prevented, the necessity for adopting the Regulation proposed by Lord Clive, according to the instructions of the Governor General in Council, would still subsist. The transactions and dealings between the commercial officers of the Company, and the manufacturers of every description, would equally require legal control, whether conducted for the benefit of the Company, of these commercial officers, or of the private merchants. To subject those transactions and dealings to the control of just and equitable principles of law, constitutes the principal object of the Regulation proposed by Lord Clive.

50. The Acts of Parliament vesting the Company with certain powers to be eventually exercised with a view to prevent the private trade of British merchants in piece goods between India and Europe from injuring the trade of the Company in the same articles, would not warrant your Lordship in Council to continue in the hands of the commercial officers at Fort St. George the uncontrolled authority which they have exercised in the provision of the Company's investment. That authority has been rendered the instrument of oppression by the subordinate officers, and is still proposed to be employed for purposes inconsistent with justice, and with the real interest of the Company.

51. The necessity of depriving the commercial officers of all undue authority is the more urgent, in consequence of the extensive trade carried on by the commercial officers stationed in the interior of the country on their private account. While they shall continue to exercise such powers in the provision of goods for the investment of the Company, it must be expected that they will employ the same powers in the conduct of their private concerns.

52. In exercising the government of the British empire in India, the Company is bound by the obligations inseparably connected with the functions of sovereignty. No Charter or Act of Parliament has absolved the Company from any of those obligations; nor has that great Commercial Body, nor has the Court of Directors, indicated any disposition which can warrant the servants of the Company in India to commit any act inconsistent with the duties of a just and wise sovereign power towards its subjects. Among the primary obligations of that high and sacred office of sovereignty, is the protection of every class of the Company's subjects in the fair enjoyment of the fruits of their labour, and the work of their hands. No prospect of commercial gain or advantage could justify the violation of that obligation, by a compulsory appropriation of the labour of the manufacturer to the exclusive benefit of the Company, and by an arbitrary valuation of that labour and of its fruits.

53. The operation of such a system on the general commerce and prosperity of the country must be deeply injurious, and the same causes must ultimately injure the Company's investment. Under that system, no injunctions on the part of Government, against unjust dealings and the oppressive exercise of authority, can be expected to avail, while the numerous European and Native officers and agents, employed in the provision of the investment, shall possess the power of departing from the principles of justice, or shall derive any private advantage from such a deviation. No case can be imagined, in which the active interposition of legal control can be more necessary, than in the extensive commercial transactions of the executive authority of the Government in India, with the manufacturing class of the subjects of those Governments. The exemption of the officers, employed in the immediate conduct of such transactions, from the general control of the laws, or the delegation to those officers of any exclusive authority over the labour or persons of the manufacturers, would arm those subordinate agents with powers which the executive authority itself does not exercise in any branch of the internal government of the country, or in any question of private rights and property between the State and its subjects. The nature and extent of the trade of the British Government in India, with the manufacturers and other classes of its subjects, must necessarily expose those subjects to the most grievous oppressions, if the agents employed in the superintendence of that trade be vested with uncontrolled powers. The evils to be apprehended from the existence of such a relation between the Government and its subjects cannot be averted, otherwise than by requiring the public commercial agents to conform their dealings to those principles of justice which private individuals must observe, and by subjecting the public commercial agents, equally with such individuals, to the control of the laws, and to the process of the courts of justice.

54. Until the manufacturers shall be allowed the option of accepting or of rejecting the employment of the Company, and shall receive a fair price for their labour, it cannot be expected that they will work for the Company with cheerfulness or good-will. A system of coercion and injustice on the part of the Government will necessarily produce among the manufacturers habits of contumacy, idleness, and profligacy. The true remedy for these



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evils, in whatever degree they may exist, will be found in the adoption of principles calculated to encourage industry, and to promote fair dealing. The example must commence with the Government. The Government must be just in its character of sovereign, and honest in its capacity of merchant, before it can require obedience, honesty, or industry, from its manufacturing subjects.

55. The emancipation of the manufacturers from all control (excepting that of the law applicable to the case of deviation from voluntary engagements with the commercial officers) will neither affect the quality of the goods nor improperly raise their price, nor limit the extent of the Company's provision.

56. The standard quality of the Company's assortments is well known to their officers. The rejection of goods not of that quality, and the exaction of the stipulated penalties for breach of engagements, are the obvious and effectual remedies against the manufacture of goods of an inferior quality. The proposed regulation for stamping goods would not promote this object, and would probably be attended with much vexation and trouble to all parties concerned in the manufacture or purchase of goods.

57. With regard to the price of the goods, if in the cases in which the prices now paid for the required assortments are not sufficient to afford the manufacturer a fair reward for his labour, the prices must be raised; where the prices offered are sufficient for that purpose, it is evident that the manufacturers must ultimately accept those prices. It would be impossible to form, among the numerous manufacturers employed by the Company, a combination of sufficient extent or duration, to enable them to exact permanently or generally an unreasonable price for their goods.

58. The Governor General in Council, however, deems it to be unnecessary, on this part of the question, to examine, whether the prices paid for the goods manufactured on account of the Company be reasonable or otherwise. The fact will be best ascertained by regulating the provision of the investment conformably to the principles herein stated. His Excellency in Council cannot rely upon any other criterion for determining this question, than the voluntary acquiescence of the manufacturers, under the protection of the laws, in the price offered for their labour. No calculation can afford a due test of the just proportion between the price offered by the Company and the value of the labour of the manufacturer, while the manufacturer shall be compelled to accept that price: when all undue restraints shall have been removed, the price of labour and the value of the goods must find a just level. It is difficult to estimate the value of an article of commerce which is purchased at a compulsory price; and, in such a case, the most fallacious calculation would probably be, that of the forcible purchaser.

59. With regard to the extent of the provision of goods on account of the Company, it cannot be doubted that a faithful adherence, on the part of the commercial officers, to the principles now prescribed for their guidance, will enable them gradually to engage all the most skilful workmen in the employment of the Company. The relation in which the commercial officers stand towards the Government of the country, the superior knowledge regarding the manufactures which those officers possess, their means of obtaining a command of money, and their constant residence on the spot, afford to them advantages in the conduct of the commercial concerns of the Company, which, combined with fair and honourable dealing, will enable them to prevent any evil effects from the competition of private traders.

60. The Governor General in Council is satisfied, that the interest of the Company, as connected with their investment at Fort St. George, cannot be successfully maintained otherwise than by a system founded on the principles now prescribed to your Lordship in Council. The Governor General in Council therefore deems it to be his indispensable duty to direct, that no further time should be lost in resorting to those established and solid maxims of fair trade, sanctioned by the uniform practice and experience of every wise state which has cultivated and encouraged commerce in the spirit of integrity, liberality and honour, for the general welfare of its subjects, for the diffusion of opulence, and for the security of peace and good order, by the protection of industry in the undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of honest labour.

61. The Governor General in Council is persuaded, that these maxims will experience a fair and honourable trial under the administration of your Lordship in Council. If, after such a trial, it shall still be deemed requisite to employ the exertion of authority for the provision of the Company's investment at Fort St. George, it will then become necessary to consider to what extent the British Government (consistently with its most sacred duties) can withhold from the manufacturers residing in the territories under your Lordship's immediate authority, that protection with respect to their rights, persons and property, which the manufacturers derive from the just and equitable system of laws which now forms the constitution of the internal government of this presidency.

62. The Governor General in Council, however, entertains confident reliance, that neither the Honourable the Court of Directors nor the Supreme Government of India will ever be required to decide an alternative of such difficulty and danger. Salutary practical consequences may be reasonably expected to result from just principles of policy, nor could the experience of long success be admitted to warrant the continuance of any system manifestly contradictory to justice, humanity, and wisdom; but the rule prescribed to your Lordship in Council,



Council, is not only just in its principle, but approved and confirmed by long experience and practice in the conduct of the commercial affairs of the Company in Bengal.

63. Complaints of a nature similar to those stated by the commercial officers at Fort St. George, were formerly urged at this presidency. To obviate those complaints, measures of restraint and compulsion were frequently adopted. Those measures, aggravated by other causes, produced the most mischievous consequences to the trade and prosperity of the country. The investment continued to decline in quality, and to rise in price; and a general disinclination prevailed among the weavers and manufacturers to work for the Company.

64. The remedy for those evils was found by regulations for the provision of the investment of the Company, through the agency of the commercial servants of the Company, upon the principles prescribed in the plan adopted by the Governor General in Council in the year 1787, and in the subjection of those servants, and their native officers, to the jurisdiction of the courts of judicature for every act done in their official capacity by the 31st Regulation of 1793. The investment in Bengal, with few exceptions, has since been provided by advances, made without the intervention of any contractor, broker, or other person, to the manufacturers, by the servants of the Company, who receive a commission on the value of the goods provided. The Regulation under which the goods are provided, and also the rules by which the courts of judicature regulate their decisions in all cases connected with the commercial concerns of the Company, and those of the private traders of every description, are laid down in the 31st Regulation of 1793, passed by the Governor General in Council.

65. During the long period of time which has elapsed since the arrangements contained in that Regulation have been in force, they have answered all the purposes for which they were adopted; and your Lordship in Council will find, that this wise and humane Regulation, together with the code of Regulations enacted from time to time by the Governor General in Council in Bengal, has not only been confirmed by the Honourable Court of Directors, but also has received the sanction of Parliament, by the Act of Parliament passed in the year 1797.

66. Since that Regulation has been in force in Bengal, the private merchants of every description have enlarged their concerns to an unprecedented extent, without prejudice to the investment of the Company, which has in general greatly improved in quality and diminished in price; and the weavers and manufacturers, instead of manifesting an aversion to work on account of the Company, prefer the employment of the Company to any other engagements.

67. It was therefore, upon the grounds of long experience, as well as on the general principles of justice, that the Governor General in Council, in his instructions of the 31st of December 1799, recommended to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to conduct the provision of the Company's investment at Fort St. George according to the rules adopted in Bengal. Under that system, the commercial officers of the Company must necessarily acquire the knowledge requisite to qualify them for superintending the provision of the goods; and the residence of those officers in the districts in which the manufactures are produced, the influence which they must derive from their official situations, their personal intercourse with the weavers, and their command of money, accompanied by the effects of that just and equitable conduct which they and their native servants must observe, when subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of judicature, will soon enable the commercial officers to insure the voluntary services of the manufacturers to the desired extent, and to provide goods of the best quality, at the most reasonable rates at which they can be afforded.

68. The Governor General in Council cannot therefore doubt the justice and policy of directing that the system of agency, which your Lordship in Council has already partially adopted, be extended, as early as may be practicable, to every branch of the Company's investment at Fort St. George; that no goods be under any circumstances provided by the officers of Government on account of individuals; and that, until the final orders of the Honourable Court of Directors on the subject shall be received, the provision of the investment of the Company, and the trade of private merchants of every description in the interior of the country, be conducted agreeably to the Regulation proposed by Lord Clive, in conformity to the spirit of the 31st Regulation of 1793 passed in Bengal; and that the Regulation proposed by Lord Clive be passed into a law at Fort St. George.

We have, &c. &c.

Fort William, 19 July 1804.

(Signed) Wellesley.

G. H. Barlow.

G. Udney.



## —No. II.—

RETURN of the Number of WRITERS, CADETS, SURGEONS, and CHAPLAINS, sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year.

A Return of the Number of WRITERS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the Number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

|                | <i>Bengal.</i> | <i>Fort St George.</i> | <i>Bombay.</i> | <i>P. W. Island.</i> |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1802 - - - - - | 28             | 4                      | none.          | none.                |
| 1803 - - - - - | 12             | 4                      | none.          | none.                |
| 1804 - - - - - | 26             | 6                      | 5              | 9                    |
| 1805 - - - - - | 19             | 19                     | 10             | none.                |
| 1806 - - - - - | 9              | 9                      | 8              | 1                    |
| 1807 - - - - - | 20             | 10                     | 4              | none.                |
| 1808 - - - - - | 11             | 15                     | 3              | none.                |
| 1809 - - - - - | 24             | 8                      | 7              | 2                    |
| 1810 - - - - - | 15             | 7                      | 3              | 1                    |
| 1811 - - - - - | 17             | 8                      | 4              | none.                |
| 1812 - - - - - | 21             | 15                     | 8              | 1                    |

East India House, }  
the 30th April 1813. }

Examined,  
*J. Melvill.*

Return of the Number of CADETS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year.

|                | <i>Bengal.</i> | <i>Madras.</i> | <i>Bombay.</i> | TOTAL. |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| 1803 - - - - - | 196            | 125            | 171            | 492    |
| 1804 - - - - - | 198            | 138            | 21             | 357    |
| 1805 - - - - - | 198            | 230            | none.          | 428    |
| 1806 - - - - - | 110            | 211            | 19             | 340    |
| 1807 - - - - - | 140            | 113            | 28             | 281    |
| 1808 - - - - - | 152            | 55             | 56             | 263    |
| 1809 - - - - - | 59             | 36             | 19             | 114    |
| 1810 - - - - - | 81             | 74             | 39             | 194    |
| 1811 - - - - - | 44             | 42             | 27             | 113    |
| 1812 - - - - - | 18             | 28             | 7              | 53     |

East India House, }  
15<sup>th</sup> April 1813. }

*William Abington,*  
Clerk for passing Military Appointments.



Return of the Number of SURGEONS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years;  
specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year.

|                | <i>Bengal.</i> | <i>Madras.</i> | <i>P. W. Island.</i> | <i>Bombay.</i> | TOTAL. |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------|
| 1803 - - - - - | 14             | 8              | - - -                | 6              | 28     |
| 1804 - - - - - | 24             | 12             | 4                    | 6              | 46     |
| 1805 - - - - - | 23             | 27             | - - -                | 1              | 51     |
| 1806 - - - - - | 20             | 12             | - - -                | 4              | 36     |
| 1807 - - - - - | 22             | 13             | - - -                | 13             | 48     |
| 1808 - - - - - | 14             | 4              | - - -                | 6              | 24     |
| 1809 - - - - - | 18             | 4              | - - -                | 6              | 28     |
| 1810 - - - - - | 7              | 14             | - - -                | 6              | 27     |
| 1811 - - - - - | 6              | 8              | - - -                | none.          | 14     |
| 1812 - - - - - | 15             | 9              | - - -                | 4              | 28     |

East India House, }  
21<sup>st</sup> April 1813. }

*William Abington,*  
Clerk for passing Military Appointments.

A Return of the Number of CHAPLAINS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years;  
specifying the Number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

|                | <i>Bengal.</i> | <i>Fort St George.</i> | <i>Bombay.</i> |  |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|--|
| 1802 - - - - - | none.          | 1                      | 1              |  |
| 1803 - - - - - | none.          | none.                  | none.          |  |
| 1804 - - - - - | 1              | 1                      | none.          |  |
| 1805 - - - - - | 3              | 2                      | none.          |  |
| 1806 - - - - - | none.          | 1                      | none.          |  |
| 1807 - - - - - | 1              | 2                      | none.          |  |
| 1808 - - - - - | none.          | 1                      | none.          |  |
| 1809 - - - - - | 2              | 3                      | 2              |  |
| 1810 - - - - - | 2              | 1                      | none.          |  |
| 1811 - - - - - | none.          | none.                  | none.          |  |
| 1812 - - - - - | 2              | 1                      | none.          |  |

East India House, }  
the 30th April 1813. }

Examined,  
*J. Melvill.*



Ms. A. 9. 2  
 22. 10. 2

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION

Return of the Number of MEMBERS who have been during the last Year, specifying the number appointed to the different Residences in each Year.

| Year | London | Edinburgh | Glasgow | Belfast | Other | Total |
|------|--------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| 1812 | 13     | 2         | -       | -       | -     | 15    |
| 1813 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1814 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1815 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1816 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1817 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1818 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1819 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1820 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1821 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1822 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1823 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1824 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1825 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1826 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1827 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1828 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1829 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1830 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1831 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1832 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1833 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1834 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1835 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1836 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1837 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1838 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1839 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1840 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1841 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1842 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1843 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1844 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1845 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1846 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1847 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1848 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1849 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1850 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1851 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1852 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1853 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1854 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1855 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1856 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1857 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1858 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1859 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1860 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1861 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1862 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1863 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1864 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1865 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1866 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1867 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1868 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1869 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1870 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1871 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1872 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1873 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1874 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1875 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1876 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1877 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1878 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1879 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1880 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1881 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1882 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1883 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1884 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1885 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1886 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1887 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1888 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1889 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1890 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1891 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1892 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1893 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1894 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1895 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1896 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1897 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1898 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1899 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1900 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |

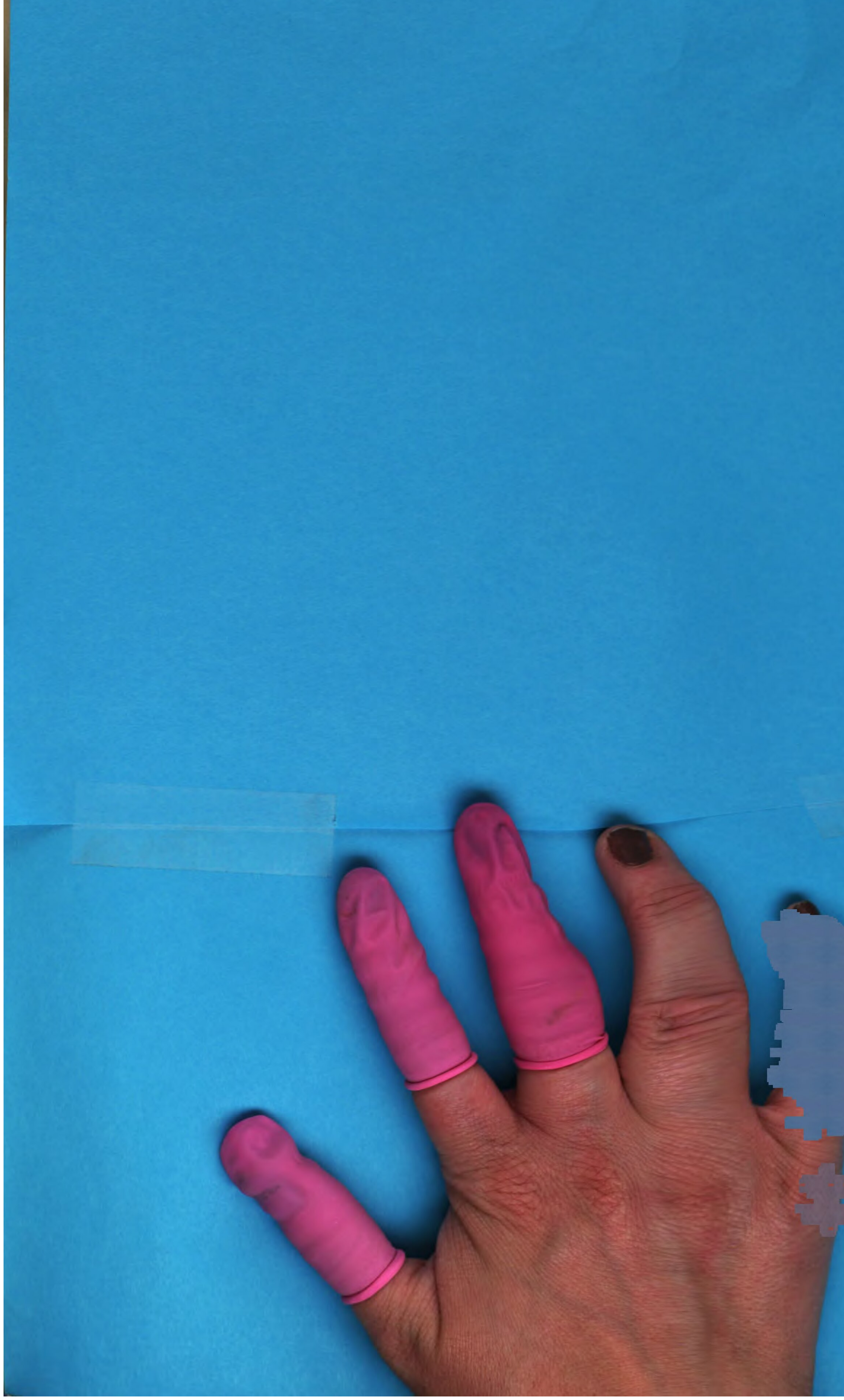
East India House, 18th April 1812.  
 James Mackintosh, Secretary.

A Return of the Number of MEMBERS who have been during the last Year, specifying the number appointed to the different Residences in each Year.

| Year | London | Edinburgh | Glasgow | Belfast | Other | Total |
|------|--------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| 1812 | 13     | 2         | -       | -       | -     | 15    |
| 1813 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1814 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1815 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1816 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1817 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1818 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1819 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1820 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1821 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1822 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1823 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1824 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1825 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1826 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1827 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1828 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1829 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1830 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1831 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1832 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1833 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1834 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1835 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1836 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1837 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1838 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1839 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1840 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1841 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1842 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1843 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1844 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1845 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1846 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1847 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1848 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1849 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1850 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1851 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1852 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1853 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1854 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1855 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1856 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1857 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1858 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1859 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1860 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1861 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1862 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1863 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1864 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1865 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1866 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1867 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1868 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1869 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1870 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1871 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1872 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1873 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1874 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1875 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1876 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1877 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1878 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1879 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1880 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1881 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1882 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1883 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1884 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1885 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1886 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1887 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1888 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1889 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1890 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1891 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1892 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1893 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1894 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1895 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1896 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1897 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1898 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1899 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |
| 1900 | 13     | 3         | -       | -       | -     | 16    |

East India House, 18th April 1812.  
 James Mackintosh, Secretary.







Ms. A. 9. 2  
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EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Return of the Members of the HOUSE OF COMMONS appointed to the office of Secretary to the House of Commons during the last Year.

| Year | Secretary | Members | Members | Members | Members |
|------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1892 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1893 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1894 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1895 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1896 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1897 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1898 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1899 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1900 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1901 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1902 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |

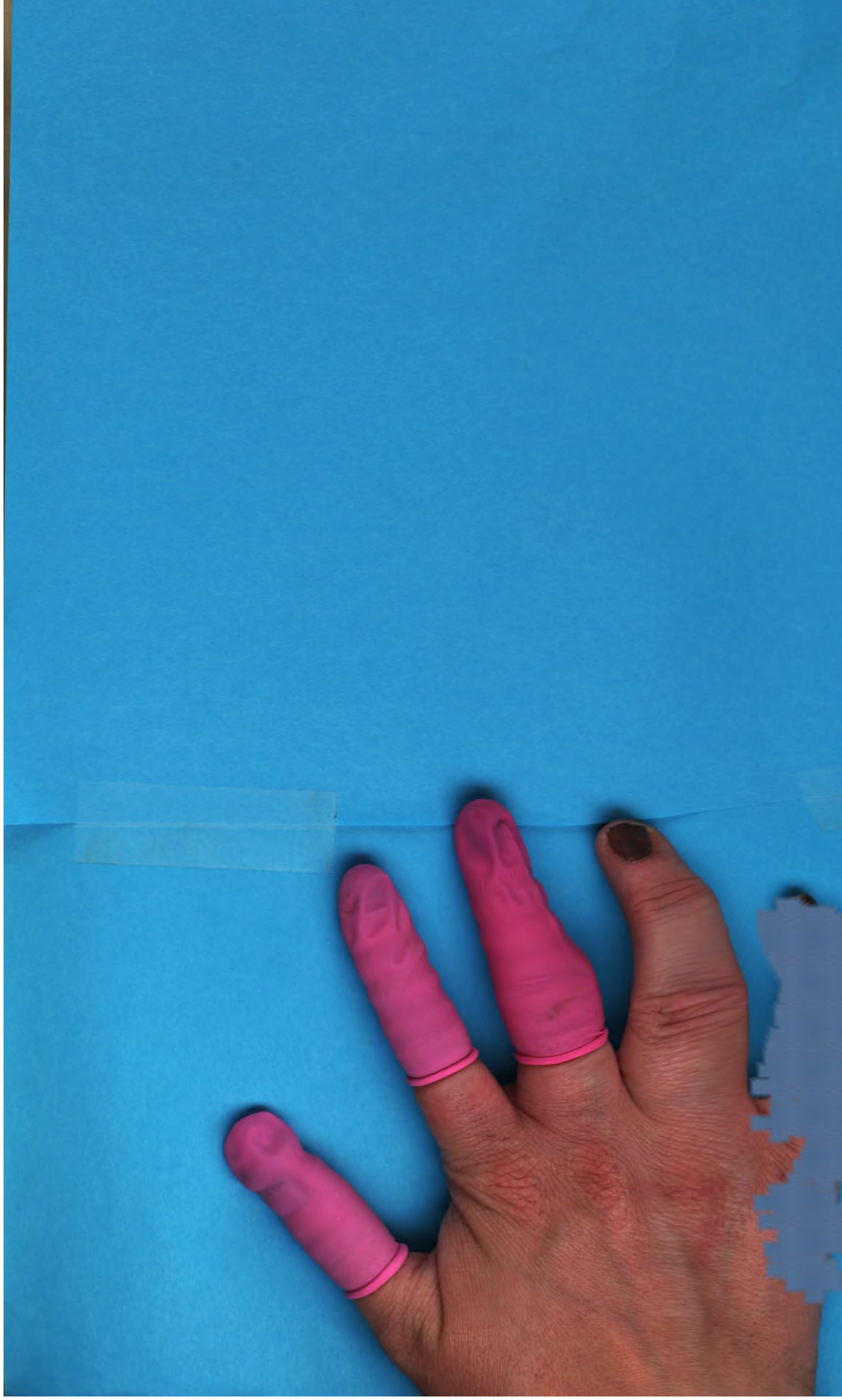
East India House (1892-1902)  
West India House (1892-1902)

A Return of the Members of the HOUSE OF COMMONS appointed to the office of Secretary to the House of Commons during the last Year.

| Year | Secretary | Members | Members | Members | Members |
|------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1892 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1893 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1894 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1895 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1896 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1897 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1898 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1899 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1900 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1901 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 1902 | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       |

East India House (1892-1902)  
West India House (1892-1902)







22-10-22

# EAST INDIA AFFAIRS

Return of the Number of MEMBERS appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year, specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

| Year | Bombay | Madras | Bengal | Calcutta | Total |
|------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------|
| 1807 | 6      | -      | -      | 8        | 14    |
| 1808 | 6      | -      | -      | 11       | 17    |
| 1809 | 1      | -      | -      | 12       | 13    |
| 1810 | 4      | -      | -      | 10       | 14    |
| 1811 | 13     | -      | -      | 11       | 24    |
| 1812 | 6      | -      | -      | 4        | 10    |
| 1813 | 6      | -      | -      | 4        | 10    |
| 1814 | 6      | -      | -      | 10       | 16    |
| 1815 | none   | -      | -      | 8        | 8     |
| 1816 | 4      | -      | -      | 9        | 13    |

Return of the Number of MEMBERS appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year, specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

Return of the Number of MEMBERS appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year, specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

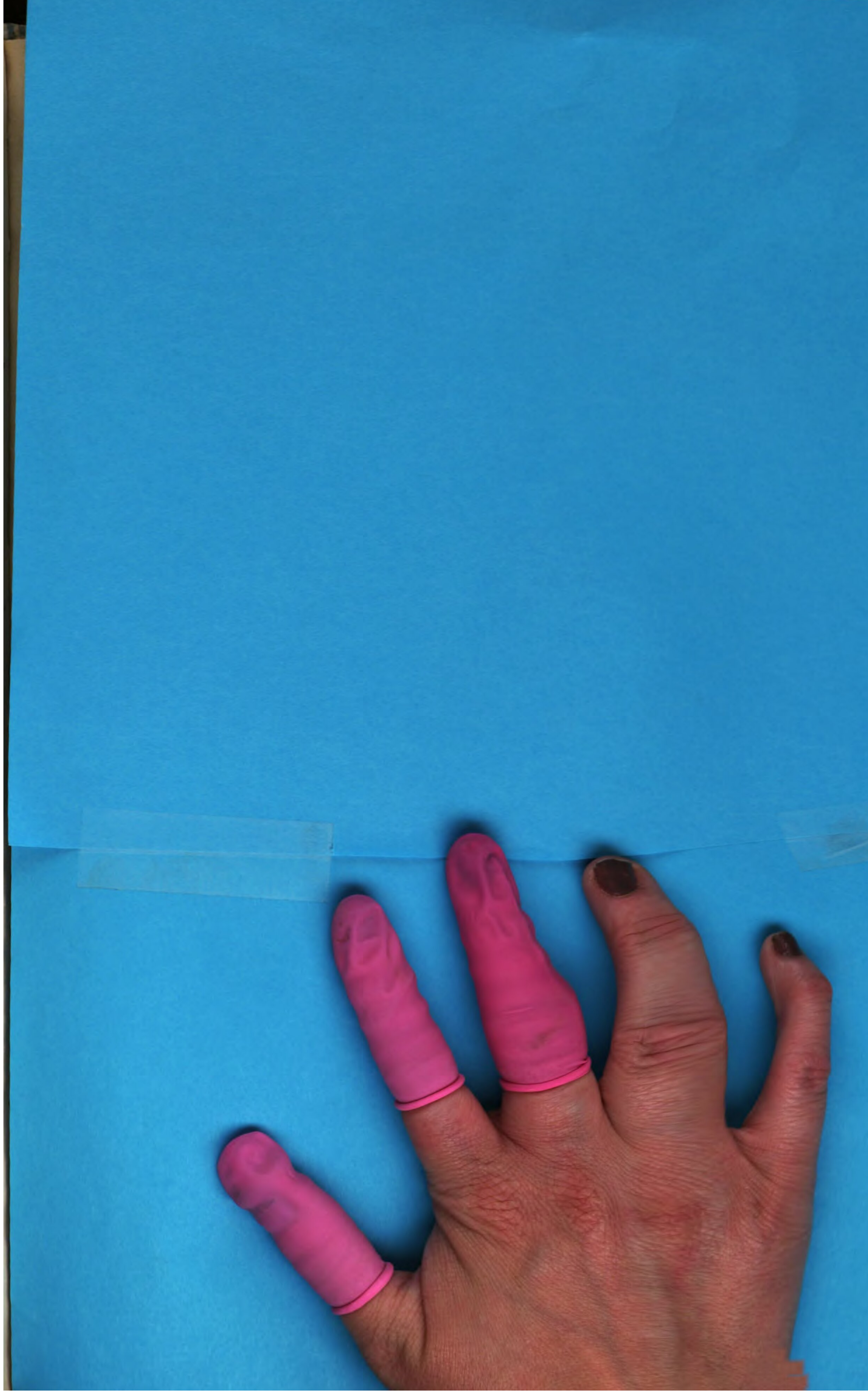
A Table of the Number of MEMBERS appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year, specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

| Year | Bombay | Madras | Bengal | Calcutta |
|------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1807 | 1      | 1      | none   | none     |
| 1808 | none   | none   | none   | none     |
| 1809 | none   | 1      | 1      | 1        |
| 1810 | none   | 2      | 2      | 2        |
| 1811 | none   | 1      | 1      | 1        |
| 1812 | none   | 2      | 2      | 2        |
| 1813 | none   | 1      | 1      | 1        |
| 1814 | none   | none   | none   | none     |
| 1815 | none   | 1      | 1      | 1        |

Return of the Number of MEMBERS appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year, specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

Return of the Number of MEMBERS appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year, specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.







22 No 2

# EAST INDIA AFFAIRS

Return of the Number of CHAIRS and of the Members appointed to the different Committees in each Year, specifying the number appointed to the different Committees in each Year.

| Year | Chairmen | Members | Total |
|------|----------|---------|-------|
| 1801 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1802 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1803 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1804 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1805 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1806 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1807 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1808 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1809 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1810 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1811 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1812 | 1        | 1       | 2     |

Chairmen of the Committees: (1801-1812) 1801-1812

A Return of the Number of CHAIRS and of the Members appointed to the different Committees in each Year, specifying the number appointed to the different Committees in each Year.

| Year | Chairmen | Members | Total |
|------|----------|---------|-------|
| 1813 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1814 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1815 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1816 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1817 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1818 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1819 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1820 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1821 | 1        | 1       | 2     |
| 1822 | 1        | 1       | 2     |

Chairmen of the Committees: (1813-1822) 1813-1822



Papers relating to East India affairs Mutiny at Vellore. Christians in Malabar. Roman cath. chapel. Temple of Jaggernaut, and tax on pilgrims. Missionaries in engal. Interior government. Ccom's Investment ; Ordered to be printed 12. Mai 1813

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